

SOVIET MOVE ON
ARMS FAILS TO
DISTURB BRITAIN

Downing Street Reported
Indifferent Toward Posi-
tion Taken by Moscow

FRANCE EAGER THAT
RUSSIA PARTICIPATE

Paris Believes Conference Can
Do Little to Reduce Arms
If the Soviet Is Excluded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 2.—The request for
postponement of the meeting pre-
paratory to the conference on dis-
armament was not unexpected in
diplomatic circles here. It has been
known that the French Government,
supported by Italy, Japan and the
Little Entente, opposed the im-
mediate holding of the conference. But
the British Government would have
preferred the commission to sit at
the date fixed, Feb. 15, and what-
ever else may be said it was not due
to any demerit from London that
the question of disarmament has
again been delayed.

The conference will now take place
not later than next May, though the
reasons which impelled the French
to take the initiative in asking pos-
tponement may still hold good on that
date.

The Debt Question
The sincerity of Aristide Briand's
desire for limitation of armaments is
not questioned but he wishes, it is
said, in the first place, to come to an
arrangement with the United States
on French debt for he feels that if
the preliminary conference reached
a deadlock it might reach on Ameri-
can opinion, which might not in that
event be inclined to give France the
easy terms which it now hopes to
get after the settlement of Italian
debt in London and Washington.

The principal ostensible reason for
the French request for postponement
is the desire to bring Russia into the
conference. The French Foreign Office
appears to regard Russia's representa-
tion with indifference, if not with
positive dislike. The latter does not
believe the Soviet Government is sin-
cere in putting forward its dispute
with the Swiss Government as a rea-
son for refusing to accept an invita-
tion to the conference and British
suspicions of Russia lately have been
intensified by the Soviet attitude
toward British interests in China.

The British Foreign Office, ac-
cordingly appears to hold the view
that if Russia comes to the confer-
ence after its quarrel with Switzer-
land has been composed by France,
which seems probable, it will be to
play the part of a friend to France,
French, however, appear to be ab-
solutely sincere in their belief that
the conference can do little to ad-
vance the cause of disarmament, if
Russia is excluded.

Russia Holds Key
As long as the "Red" Republic
remains armed, its neighbors will
refuse to limit their armaments, and
France itself will feel obliged to
keep its present army. Therefore,
from this viewpoint, Russia holds
the key to European disarmament.
Postponement of the conference, at
least give an opportunity to seek
an adjustment of British and French
views of disarmament. The French
general staff maintains that since
Germany, in its industries and man-
power, has potentially greater mili-
tary strength than France, the latter
cannot afford to disarm to the same
extent as Germany.

The British view is that since
there is no method known to diplo-
macy whereby a country can be per-
suaded to equalize its potential
military strength in France, the in-
dustrial sphere the French contention
is one that would render any
effective scheme for a general im-
position of armaments impossible. The
British, therefore, want to go
straight ahead with a reduction of
peace armaments on which there is
some possibility of making a com-
parison.

France seems resolved that naval
armaments shall be discussed at the
same conference. It is not surpris-
ing that in these circumstances Great
Britain should be eager to know what
precisely the American view is.

BANKS TO CONFER
ON FARM CREDITS

British to Discuss Phase of
Agricultural Scheme

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Government
has invited the banks here to a con-
ference to discuss the question of
additional credits for farmers in con-
nection with the new agricultural
scheme. The view taken in London
commercial circles on this subject is
qualified approval.

On the one hand, it is recognized
that Great Britain is capable of be-
coming far more self-supporting than
is now the case in the matter of food
supplies. On the other, it is claimed
that the banks are already financing
sound farming propositions freely
and that to make more credit avail-
able would be liable to enhance the
agricultural indebtedness without a
corresponding increase in productive
capacity.

Figures compiled some time since
by the Westminster Bank are quoted
in this connection. These show that
41 per cent of the farmer borrowers
received unsecured or only partially
secured credit based on the bankers'
personal knowledge of their charac-
ter and business. This is a class of
loan said to be still readily available,
since it is one in which bank losses
are seldom incurred.

Russians to Study
the Tractor Industry

By Special Cable
Moscow, Feb. 2
RUSSIA plans to remedy the
shortage of qualified tractor
instructors by sending 100 students
to learn the mechanics of the tractor
industry at Ford factories.

KING STRESSES
EFFORTS TO GET
MOSUL SOLUTION

Speech at Parliament Open-
ing Covers Foreign and
Domestic Affairs

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Opening
Parliament with the speech from
the throne today, King George ex-
pressed a belief that the Locarno
security agreement had paved the
way for a further step in the direc-
tion of arms limitation.

He announced that the British
Government was attempting to ar-
rive at a settlement with Turkey on
the Mosul question, and rejoiced
that his Government had been able
to arrive at a debt-funding agree-
ment with Italy.

Touching on domestic affairs, he
appealed for co-operation from all
parties to reduce the widespread un-
employment and bring about a return
of good trade and prosperity.

"My lords and members of the
House of Commons," he began, "my
relations with the foreign powers con-
tinue to be friendly. Since Parlia-
ment rose, my Ambassador at Con-
stantinople has proceeded to Ankara
(the Turkish capital) with a view to
arriving at a definite settlement of
the Mosul question. My Government
Turco-Iraqi frontier. My Government
cordially reciprocate the desire of
the Turkish Government for promo-
tion of the friendly relations be-
tween Turkey and Great Britain.

Treaty With Iraq
"A treaty between myself and his
Majesty, the King of Iraq, carrying
out the stipulations laid down in the
decision of the Council of the League
of Nations, has been signed by our
representatives and has been ap-
proved by the Parliament of Iraq.
It will be submitted to you without
delay.

"One of my ministers will proceed
to Geneva as British representative
on the preparatory commission on
disarmament, which is to work out
the basis of a general conference on
the subject of armaments. In the
opinion of my Government, a pre-
liminary step forward in that direc-
tion should now be possible as a re-
sult of the system of security created
by the Treaty of Locarno and sub-
sidiary agreements.

"My Government recently received
in London the Finance Minister of
Italy, accompanied by a distinguished
delegation, and concluded an agree-
ment which provides for the funding
of the Italian war debt on this coun-
try on fair and honorable conditions.
I rejoice that a friendly settlement
has been reached in this difficult
question.

"Invitations are being issued to
the governments of Belgium, France,
Germany and Italy to attend a con-
ference in London to consider the
possibility of securing an effective
international agreement for regu-
lating the hours of labor.

Loans for Dependencies
"The estimates for the public ser-
vices will be laid before you in due
course. My ministers have given
earnest consideration to the increas-
ing need for national economy. Pro-
posals for effecting reductions in the
public expenditures now are being
formulated, and you will be asked to
pass the measures required to give
them effect without delay.

"Proposals will be laid before you
for authorizing my government to
guarantee loans for the development
of the British dependencies in East
Africa and of the mandated territories."

The King pointed out that the im-
provement in trade and industry at
the end of 1924 was hoped to be
decreased unemployment was un-
fortunately checked early last year.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

RED APPLES FOR
PRESIDENT FROM
MAINE PILGRIMS

"Brewster Boosters" Are
Received at White House
and "See the City"

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President
Calvin Coolidge at the White House
today received a bushel basket of the
"best apples grown" from a delega-
tion of 150 Maine representatives,
with Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and
Mrs. Brewster at their head, bound on
a pilgrimage that will take the party
through the heart of the old South
to Florida and back again.

The party was to question that they
are the "best apples grown," for Gov-
ernor Brewster said so himself. At
least there will be no question among
the other Maine delegates. The ap-
ples are McIntosh Reds from the
farm of F. C. Sturtevant, Augustus,
Me., carrying under their red coats,
it is declared, the stored sweetness
of Maine sunshine and Maine orchards.

Plenty of Apples
In the Florida-bound baggage car
of what is described as the "Maine-
to-Southland-Pilgrimage" party
today, the party which is composed of
businessmen, prominent citizens,
members of the State Chamber of
Commerce and their wives, making
the trip on a special train, is already
accomplishing its purpose.

The train arrived in the capital
city today at 8:10. The highlights
of the day were the reception and
personal greeting to members by
Mrs. Coolidge in the Green Room of
the White House, followed later by
a similar reception in the executive
wing of the President.

At 1 o'clock the party had luncheon
in the Senate building as guests of
Bert M. Fernald and Frederick Hale,
senators from Maine, and the rest of
the Maine political delegation in
Washington. Herbert Hoover was a
special guest at this luncheon.

Sightseeing Resumed
In the afternoon sightseeing that
had started in the morning was re-
sumed till 4 p. m., when the party
gathered at the Hotel Hamilton as
guests of Carroll L. Beedy (R.), Rep-
resentative from the First Maine
District. Gen. Herbert H. Lord, di-
rector of the Budget, was a special
guest at this luncheon.

Judging by results already
achieved the Maine delegation is
achieving its full purpose of adver-
tising the State. One of the first
trips of its kind ever undertaken,
the present experiment in broad-
casting Maine, has already succeeded
in gathering a great number of local
publicity in Washington papers,
while "expatriated" Maine citizens
all along the route of travel are
turning out in considerable numbers
to welcome the delegates as they
pass through their towns and cities.

Transportation of the party
through Washington today was in the
hands of D. A. Skinner, secretary of
the United States Chamber of Com-
merce, and the officials of the Wash-
ington Board of Trade. The party
was carried to points of interest in
large motorbuses affording many of
the group their first sight of the
government buildings and points of
interest.

Maine Publicity Spread
As an experiment in focussing out-
side attention upon the merits of one
particular geographical division of
the Union, the trip gives indications
of being a success. Maine publicity is
being spread from Portland to Miami, while
on the return trip it will get as far
as Tallahassee, Mississippi and Ala-
bama.

The party members are in holiday
mood, and, as one of them declared,
"it is only a question whether we
should distribute Maine apples or
Aroostook potatoes in the way." The
(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Federal Air Aid Sought;
\$2,500,000 Education Plan

Guggenheim Administra-Goodyear-Zeppelin Firm
tors to Tour Europe for
Civil Aviation Ideas

Head Says Dirigibles to
Dominate Air

THINKS EFFICIENCY
DEPENDENT ON SIZE
Tells House Committee Help
Is Needed or Enterprise
Must Go Under

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A coming
era when an enormous volume of
American foreign trade will be car-
ried in airships, when travelers and
mail can be transported to Europe in
two days and to South America in
four, when dirigibles twice the size of
the Los Angeles will dominate air
traffic, was described to the House
Naval Affairs Committee in glowing
terms by P. W. Litchfield, president
of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company
of Akron, O.

Mr. Litchfield, as head of the only
American company manufacturing
lighter-than-air craft which employs
17,000 workers and which has con-
tinued operation at a constant finan-
cial loss because of its belief that
the Government and the public
would soon recognize the importance
of this new method of transportation,
was called before the committee to
give his views on the Butler bill for
replacing the Shenandoah, and on
the general program for the Govern-
ment program for development of
this type of aircraft as outlined by
the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics.

Unless the Government gives the
industry some support at the pre-
sent time, his own company will be
forced to suspend operation, Mr.
Litchfield told the committee, and
the development of airships for com-
mercial carrying and military use
would be seriously hampered.

Need Federal Help
"The industry is not in a position
to push a construction program at
the present time," he declared. "Our
company has run at a constant loss,
so sure of the future value of air-
ships that before the Government
commerce and industry will
come to our support. But unless the
Government comes to our aid now,
by providing for replacement of the
Shenandoah, we will go under. We
believe thoroughly in the program
laid down by the Bureau of Naval
Aeronautics, calling for construction
of two large dirigibles of 6,000,000
cubic feet and of a number of
smaller training ships."

There are two main obstacles to be
overcome in initiating an adequate
program for aircraft building, he told
the committee. The first is that the
efficiency of lighter-than-air craft has
not been demonstrated to the satis-
faction of the public and the condi-
tion is the difficulty of competition
with other nations which are ahead
of the United States in developing
airships as a means of transporta-
tion which can build ships more cheaply.
The value of the dirigible type of
ship in overseas carrying can hardly
be overestimated, according to Mr.
Litchfield. This ship at its present
stage of development is capable of
90 miles an hour, while the fastest
steamer makes only 25 miles. There
is tremendous commercial value, he
points out, in a carrier which can
make the round trip to Europe in
one day, instead of the two weeks
of the present.

The volume of trade and passen-
ger traffic will be greatly increased,
he says, with the improved facilities
offered by the airship, and it is im-
portant that the Government give to
this industry the same support and
encouragement it gave to the rail-
roads in their early days.

Help Now Means Much

"From a commercial standpoint,
we believe that the airship, when
built in large sizes, will be a prac-
tical commercial transport overseas,"
he asserted. "As a world power, we
must extend our trade and transpor-
tation facilities; the airship is the
most important factor in this pro-
gram. Support given at the present
time is a crucial time, will mean a
great deal to that nation which has
the foresight to take advantage of
this new form of international trans-
portation."

He called attention to the fact that
Great Britain has two large ships
under construction.
Answering questions as to the
military value of the dirigible, Mr.
Litchfield said that it can be made
practically invulnerable to attack by
land and sea forces, its only danger
being from attacking airplanes. A
modern ship can be almost riddled
with bullets without being forced
down, he declared, and this craft
will be an increasingly important
factor in aerial operations in time
of war.

Conservative Motion Is Defeated
in the Canadian House of Commons

OTTAWA, Feb. 2 (Special).—The
amendment to the address in reply
to the speech from the Throne, moved
two weeks ago by Arthur
Meighen, Opposition leader, and em-
bodying criticism of the Government
in regard to its indecisive policy as
regards unemployment and the treat-
ment of agricultural and manufac-
turing interests, was defeated last
night by a vote of 125 to 115.

While in the previous division, on
Mr. Meighen's lack of confidence
motion, five Progressives voted with
the Conservatives, on this occasion
the whole party of 24, as well as the
two Labor and one Independent
members, supported the Government
and thus gave it a comfortable ma-
jority of 10.

However, an air of excitement still

BOSTON CHAMBER
ADOPTS METHOD
OF ARBITRATION

Rules Provide Adjustment
of Disputes Without
Resort to Courts

Business and commercial arbitra-
tion becomes a new function of the
Boston Chamber of Commerce, with
the adoption of a set of rules by
the board of directors of the cham-
ber today, under which such arbi-
tration may be carried on officially
within the chamber. Establishment
of a committee on arbitration, to
have full jurisdiction over all ques-
tions submitted for adjustment, is
authorized by the directors. Austin
L. Baker has been appointed chair-
man of the present committee.

Settlement of commercial disputes
by the methods proposed by the
chamber will be less expensive and
decidedly less trouble than by law
suit, says the chamber, in outlining
its plans for the new service it offers
to New England's business field. It
is now possible for two parties, fail-
ing to come to an agreement regard-
ing any of their business transac-
tions, to mutually agree upon in
advance, to put the matter into the
hands of one or three arbitrators
who might have been named in any
contract previously drawn up, or
who might be appointed by the
chamber's committee.

Selection of Arbitrators
Authority to appoint one or three
arbitrators, who are experts in the
particular line of endeavor that is
under dispute, will rest with the
chamber committee. The experts
will study both sides of the question,
make investigations and thoroughly
consider the matter before handing
down a decision. As the experts ap-
pointed will be disinterested parties
and fair-minded in all respects, what-
ever final decision shall be reached
by them, should leave no ill-will,
says the chamber. Both parties in-
volved in these disputes are ex-
pected to agree in advance to abide
by the decision made by the arbi-
trators.

Rules and regulations for the han-
dling of questions submitted are to
be promulgated, including a schedule
of fees to charge for the service. The
committee is also to compile a suit-
able list of qualified persons willing
to act as arbitrators under these
rules and to revise the list from time
to time. The list is to be known as
the List of Official Arbitrators of
the Boston Chamber of Commerce,
according to the rules adopted by the
directors. The committee shall also
provide proper forms of submission
and documents of award and it may
accept or reject any questions sub-
mitted to the chamber for arbitra-
tion.

In cases where a business agree-
ment or sales contract does not
name arbitrators and the issue is
presented to the chamber, the chair-
man of the chamber committee or the
chairman of the committee on arbi-
tration may select two arbitra-
tors from the official list. Upon
request of both parties, a sole
arbitrator may be selected by
agreement of the parties. Neither
the sole arbitrator nor a majority of
them shall be agents or employees
of either one or both of the parties
involved.

Method of Procedure
Rules adopted by the chamber
directors, also provide that the new
committee shall have authority to
declare the position of any arbitra-
tor vacant on good reasons, and
the vacancies shall be filled in the
manner provided for original ap-
pointment to the position. The com-
mittee is to instruct arbitrators on
questions of procedure when so re-
quested by them.

The present committee have
adopted rules on the subject of pro-
cedure, arbitrators, witnesses, hear-
ings, awards, disputes and the com-
mittee and its secretary. Forms for
the submission of existing disputes
for arbitration, in accordance with
both Massachusetts and federal laws,
and the by-laws of the chamber,
have been agreed upon, as well as
similar forms for the submission of
future disputes to arbitration.

In outlining its plans for this
new function, the chamber requests
contracts in the future, both national
and international, will contain an
arbitration clause, enabling both
parties in a contract to submit any
disputes to arbitration and thereby
avoid long drawn out court trials,
ill feeling between the contracting
parties and other unnecessary ex-
penses formerly necessitated in mak-
ing settlements.

It is certain that many of the
latter have no confidence in the King
Government and only await an op-
portune time in which to register
their attitude. The Liberals are
anxious to adjourn the House as soon
as possible, and for six weeks in
order to fill up their depleted Cabinet
and hold the by-elections in con-
nection therewith. There is a possibility
the Opposition will strenuously op-
pose this adjournment.

Spain's Noted Aviator



Com. Ramon Franco, Pilot of the Spanish
Seaplane "Plus Ultra." After Making
a 1432-Mile Flight in, With His Com-
panions at Pernambuco, Brazil, Where
They Are Delayed in Continuing on
Their Way to Rio de Janeiro by a
Broken Propeller. Delivery is Expected
Within a Few Days.

ANIMAL RESCUE
LEAGUE SERVICE
RAPIDLY GAINING

Hand of Kindness Extended
to 71,705 Last Year, an
Increase of 4395

The hand of kindness and humane
treatment was extended by the An-
imal Rescue League to 71,705 ani-
mals during the last year, an in-
crease of 4395, as compared with the
1924 total, Mrs. Huntington
Smith, president, reported in her
statement to the annual business
meetings of the league today at 51
Carver Street.

Mrs. Smith said that it was the de-
sire of the league to establish more
branches and receiving stations, but
pointed out that such an extension
of the work is dependent upon an
expansion of membership and in-
creased funds.

The business meeting this morning
was followed by an informal recep-
tion at noon to members and their
friends during which time they in-
spected the offices and kennels. At
the afternoon meeting the Lincoln
medals and other prizes were pre-
sented to children who have done
notable deeds of kindness to animals
during the last year.

Relief Work Growing
"Besides this, we have a record of
835 horses, taken from their owners
either by persuasion or by purchase,
when the horses were in quite
bad enough condition to be con-
demned," Mrs. Smith pointed out in
her report. "These were horses that
our agent found in sales stables or
at work, but upon careful examina-
tion saw that it was an act of cruelty
to keep them in harness."

"At Pine Ridge Home of Rest for
Horses, in Dedham, we took care of
60 horses last year. Some of these
were cab drivers' and peddlers' horses
which came to us for a rest.
Others are pensioned by owners who
are grateful to them for the comfort
they have been in the past. A few
were brought to Pine Ridge to be
finally put to rest. To this branch,
besides the horses, 499 small animals
were brought to be cared for.

Our most active branch is in Lynn,
where 8570 animals were received
and cared for last year. This is 1235
more than we received the previous
year. Next to Lynn, Chelsea takes
the lead, 3521 animals having been
taken at this station during the year.

"The growth of the work at our
branches and receiving stations is
worthy of note. The record for the
last three years is as follows: 1923,
117,720 animals received; 1924, 17,861
animals received; 1925, 21,756 ani-
mals received.

"In our Christmas work for horses
170 stables were visited by our
agents, 256 horses fed and 200 or
300 educational cards given to driv-
ers. Eighteen horses unfit for work
were discovered and purchased.

"Our work in humane education
is constantly increasing. We sent
(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

MOTOR BUREAUS
ADVOCATED FOR
TRAFFIC CASES

Registrar Goodwin Spon-
sors Measure Applicable
to Minor Violations

MOTOR CLUB OFFICERS
ALSO INDORSE PLAN

Each City of More Than 25,000
Population Would Come Un-
der Proposed System

Establishment of state motor viola-
tion bureaus which would deal with
minor traffic and automobile law
violations in Massachusetts cities
over 25,000 population was advocated
before the Legislature's Committee
on Highways and Motor Vehicles by
Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of
Motor Vehicles, and officers of the
Boston Motor Club.

Passage of the bill as a substi-
tute for Mayor Nichols' plan for
charging a parking fee in Boston
was urged by Mr. Goodwin, since
the bureaus would bring in added
revenue. At present fines collected
for motor violations are divided be-
tween the county and the State, but
under the new plan they would be
subject to the jurisdiction of the city
alone.

Economy in Time
The plan would do away with a
good deal of "fixing" of cases, and
would place all on an equal basis,
Mr. Goodwin said. The status of a
defendant in the bureau would be a
good deal different from that in a
court, and would be on a more uni-
form and business-like basis, he
said, and would mean an equitable
enforcement of the law on a stand-
ardized plan.

Discussion of Mayor Nichols' parking
plan, Mr. Goodwin gave it as his belief
that the measure had no chance
of passage.

These bureaus, James F. Cava-
naugh of Everett, who spoke for the
bill, explained, would handle minor
cases so as to make it unneces-
sary for violators to go into courts.
The bureaus would save much time
of motorists in traveling to the scene
of their alleged misdemeanors, and
would not necessitate the appearance
of many objectionable details of the
proposed plan would register
violations through written reports.

Similar Bureaus Operating
Similar bureaus are operating suc-
cessfully in Buffalo and Detroit, wit-
nesses explained, although they have
not been tried throughout an entire
state. While the registrar of Motor
Vehicles praised the basic idea of the
bill, he said that it is so loosely
drawn that it will have to be re-
drafted. This was agreed by all the
speakers at the hearing.

John Harris, Senator from Green-
field, said that it might be best to
have the local bureau bill tried out
in the larger cities rather than in all
cities and towns as the machinery
of operation would be very cum-
bersome in the smaller cities, he
said, having the entire bill carefully
gone over before any attempt was made
to act upon it.

Many persons favored the bill and
were thus recorded, including Miner
H. Paddock Jr., J. W. Bowman, D. S.
Hickey, K. H. Erskine, G. W. Pol-
ham, Harry E. Marvel, W. E. Crowley
and Day Baker.

Changes in Bill Discussed
Thomas Q. Urquhart, chief of the
Arlington police department, said
that he favored part of the bill, but
did not like a provision under which
the "bureau" might consist of a single
police officer who would collect fees.
He thought it would be better to give
this fee collecting to other persons.

S. S. Von Loesbeck of the Auto-
mobile Legal Association raised
many objections to the details of the
bill, which, he said, might cause a
man to make two appearances in
adjusting his minor violations, rather
than one. It was explained to Mr.
Von Loesbeck that even the propo-
nents of the measure considered that
it needed to be rewritten and that
as long as the basic policy was
made operative they did not care
for the details of the bill. A recom-
mendation was given that the com-
mittee might confer with Mr. Good-
win and the Boston Motor Club to
redraft the bill.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS
STUDY MANUAL LABOR

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—The Socialist
congress is examining the question
of foreign manual labor in Belgium,
which is spreading more and more.
The speakers stated that these fore-
igners are not members of trade
unions, especially at Antwerp, where
a speaker said there were a number
of foreign sailors and workmen and
it would be most dangerous for the
Belgians to go on strike. The Con-
gress decided to ask the Government
to take measures against these fore-
igners, and proposed that the con-
trol of recruiting and allotment of
foreign manual labor be assured by a
special organization managed by dele-
gates from the Government, work-
men's and masters' organizations.

BUILDINGS RENOVATED
BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP).—During the
past year 6000 buildings in Berlin
have had their fronts renovated and
the one time spick and span streets
gradually are resuming pre-war ap-
pearance. Streets which had been
neglected for more than 10 years, have
been taken away and renewed, and cor-
nices, lighting fixtures and orna-
ments replaced. The outlay for new
façades last year is estimated at 10-
000,000 marks.

Aeneas
had he postponed his stormy
voyage from Troy to Italy.
Could Have Gone
from the mouth of the Tiber
to Rome
by Trolley
Thanks to a new electric line,
Romans and their visitors can
make frequent trips to Ostia,
the ancient city which is in-
terestingly described in an
illustrated story
in
**Tomorrow's
MONITOR**

FRANCE RAISES
DEBT QUESTIONExperts Declare It Owe
Britain Nothing and Amer-
ica Half Amount ClaimedBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 2.—An entirely new viewpoint on the debt settlement has been expressed by the three financial experts, M. Klotz, M. Pietri and M. Lamoureux, budget reporter. They have arrived at the startling conclusion that if there were a thorough revision of accounts, it would show that France owes nothing to Britain, and only half the amount demanded by America. They treated the subject in a private assembly of the élite. The general thesis was that France owed much less money than was pretended. Hitherto in the course of the official negotiations France had not contested the figures, but simply asked to be permitted to pay according to its capacity. But, asserts M. Pietri, France has the greatest interest in opening a discussion on the verification of interrelated arithmetic.

The debt total comprises not only the price of the merchandise, but the profits of the merchants and the tax that the British and American industrialists paid their Government.

Included in Purchase Price
Now that tax which was considerable has been the transferred to the purchaser, namely France. Yet although the American and the British Governments had already received it, France was asked to pay again in the purchase price. The profits of the American and British exporters were often abnormal, sometimes four, even 10 times greater than peace time profits.

Such was the reasoning but it was also given as the result of careful calculations. War taxes sometimes reached 46 per cent. Obviously this sum should be deducted from the bill. The conclusion was that the American bill could be cut by half and the British bill taking into consideration the moneys already paid, brought to zero.

M. Lamoureux demonstrated that France had lent money to the Allies, and these credits amounting to 15,000,000,000 francs should be offset against the debts.

What France Borrowed
M. Klotz said he supposed that most British and Americans imagined that the French had not paid a single cent. This was a complete error and Britain was taken as an example. The French had borrowed £1,200,000,000 and had reimbursed \$840,000,000. It would only owe \$360,000,000 if it were not for the interest. Think of the effort implied in reducing the capital owing to nearly a quarter. Indeed, if the British supercharges on this sum were only 30 per cent, the entire debt would be wiped out.

Whatever may be thought of this reasoning, these estimates are the practical conclusion which is drawn by the select private company of experts, students of foreign affairs, politicians, diplomats—that it is necessary to discuss the question from the beginning and to carefully examine calculations. M. Klotz proposes that France call for an impartial inquiry by the League of Nations, as to the manner in which the different nations are taxed and the burdens they are bearing.

KING STRESSES
MOSUL SOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

by widespread depression in the coal mining industry. Since autumn of last year, signs of a revival of industry had begun to appear, but the growth of confidence upon which a revival depended was being arrested by the threat of industrial strife.

Announcing that the result of the commission of inquiry into the coal industry would shortly be published, he continued:

"I am well aware of the difficulties inherent in the whole situation, but the interests of the Nation are paramount, and I appeal to all parties to face the future in a spirit of conciliation and fellowship, and avoid action which would again postpone the re-

turn of good trade and prosperity for which we have so long hoped."

Big Electrical Scheme
He announced that the Government had devised a scheme for re-organization of the electrical system and that a bill would shortly be introduced to give effect to these proposals. Agriculture was being carefully considered, proposals for improvement were being formulated, and a bill would be presented to enable the extension of small holdings, as well as a measure to provide for the marketing of imported agricultural produce and manufactured goods "so they may be distinguished from the products of this country, and Empire goods distinguished from those of foreign origin."

The King said he learned with satisfaction of the progress in building new houses throughout the country, and announced that proposals were being examined for the improvement of conditions in congested areas.

An Ancient Custom
Just before the opening, the ancient custom of searching the vaults of Parliament as a safeguard against plotters was carried out by the Yeomen of the Guard in quaint uniforms and carrying lanterns. They were assisted by modern policemen equipped with electric torches.

The second session opened with all the state ceremonial and color which make this event one of the most fascinating of England's public affairs.

The procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster called for the usual brilliant military display, but, owing to the court being in half mourning for Dowager Queen Alexandra, there was a somewhat subdued tone in the House of Lords.

The day was bright, the sun pouring down on the great crowds which from early morning lined the route, and which accorded the King and Queen a hearty reception as they passed in their gorgeous state carriage drawn by eight bay horses.

CITY FINANCES
REPORTED GOODUncollected Tax of \$4,500,-
000 Wipes Out \$1,339,-
726.76 Book Deficit

Notwithstanding a deficit of \$1,339,726.76 in the books of the city of Boston at the close of the city's new fiscal year on Dec. 31, 1925, Mayor Nichols has figures to show that the city's financial condition is an excellent one, for as the taxes levied for collection on account of the expenses for 1925, the large sum of \$5,335,244.37 remained uncollected at the end of the fiscal year.

The Mayor's financial experts have assured him that after making a liberal allowance of \$800,000 for abatements on taxes which are said not to be collectible, there will remain at least \$4,500,000 of absolutely good taxes to be collected. It is asserted that if the deficit named is deducted, there will remain the substantial asset of over \$3,100,000 in taxes from 1925 alone.

An official close to the Mayor said: "This is all the more encouraging when it is understood that all the known liabilities incurred to Dec. 31, 1925, inclusive, were paid, as the books of the city were kept open until Jan. 22, 1926, for the purpose of charging these liabilities into the year ending Dec. 31, 1925."

This deficit on the city's books of more than \$1,300,000 at the close of the fiscal period represents the excess of payments over receipts on account of maintenance charges for this deficit is an amount of \$539,174.52, which represents the unexpended balances and excess revenue over estimates of the School Department which, under the law, must be carried forward to the new year for the benefit of that department.

If the law did not provide for this treatment, then the more than \$539,000 would be applied to reduce the deficit already mentioned. The effect of the law is to assume that 100 per cent collection in taxes prevails for all school appropriations, whereas through the lack of collection in full the full taxes levied in any year, the city is compelled to absorb the full deficit.

Albert K. Tapper was today elected president of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange for the ensuing year, succeeding Dean K. Webster who was the fifth president of the organization. Richard E. Pope was elected first vice-president and Edward H. Day was elected second vice-president.

Members gathered in the reading room of the exchange, 177 Milk Street, at noon to hear the annual reports of the officers and to transact other business pertaining to the annual meeting. The first annual banquet of the exchange will be held at the Boston City Club tonight.

Competition Seen
AS MILK PRICE FACTOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—A. W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, addressing 450 mem-

bers of the Springfield Dairy System, Inc., in the annual meeting here today, congratulated the dairymen on the good showing of the co-operative undertaking but warned that it was a means, not an end. He said that in the long run the price obtained for milk would depend on competitive conditions; that great progress is being made in transportation which would lead down the bars to milk from in advance and eventually bring hard competition. Reports read showed a successful year and bright outlook. President O. A. Tuttle of Hardwick presided.

More Steamers
Come to Boston

Increase Over January, 1925,
While Sailing Ships Fall
—Immigration Gains

More steamers but fewer sailing vessels reached Boston from foreign ports during January than in the corresponding month last year, according to customs figures made public today. Arrivals in the month just ended were 110 steamers and seven schooners, against 107 steamers and 11 schooners in January, 1925.

Passenger arrivals in January were considerably heavier than in the same period of 1925, the largest gain being the numbers coming from Canada. During the month just ended 464 passengers arrived here from transatlantic ports; 1240 from Canada and seven from the West Indies. In addition three steamships and five sailboats arrived from the month.

In January of the previous year 346 passengers arrived from transatlantic ports; 829 from Canada and four from the West Indies. Four steamships arrived in January, 1925.

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ANIMAL RESCUE
SERVICE GAINING

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"The annual fair, held at the Copley-Plaza, added approximately \$3000 to our funds, which are always greatly depleted by the summer's work. The fair has been a yearly event since 1902.

"Pine Ridge is also a bird reservation—the birds are fed in winter and many bird houses have been put in the trees. Bird houses have also been put up at the Bartlett-Angell home in Medford. Whenever the league is at work, the birds are always considered. In winter our agent, Mr. Stanley, feeds the pigeons every day on Boston Common."

AMERICANS TO VISIT
BRITISH TRADE FAIR

Pottery merchants from all parts of the United States and large numbers of boot and shoe dealers seeking the sport styles in footwear are planning to attend the sixth annual British Industries Fair, held simultaneously at London and Birmingham, Eng., Feb. 15 to 26. Some representatives have already sailed from New York and Boston and others are planning to do so within a few days. Invitations have been sent to all British consuls to be issued to bona fide buyers planning to attend the fair. The British Government has also sent out some 50,000 invitations to leave the country.

Visa charges for British approval of passports, are being remitted to buyers planning to visit the fair and to purchase merchandise there. The local office of the British Consul General reports issuing several such visas.

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organizations, such as the American Library and the American Legion, are well under way and likely to be completed before the end of the year.

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COLORADO'S COAL OUTPUT
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The prosperity of the bituminous and lignite coal business in Colorado is shown in the report of the state coal mine inspector for 1925, which sets forth that a total of 10,412,941 tons were mined during the year.

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LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Thirty-three new industries, employing 480 workers with an estimated annual pay roll of \$551,652 and an estimated total annual production of \$6,285,300, are added to Louisville in 1925, according to announcement of the Louisville Industrial Foundation.

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OPPOSITION MEETS PROPOSAL
TO TAX CO-OPERATIVE LOANSHenry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and
Taxation, Declares Co-operative Banks Enjoy
Privileges Over Savings Institutions

The proposal, favored by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, that loans made by co-operative banks to their shareholders on their deposit books be taxed, was opposed today before the Legislative Committee on Taxation by counsel and officials of several co-operative banks.

Mr. Long said that the proposed tax would produce about \$40,0

Muscle Shoals as Ammonia and Metal Source Studied

Arc Process on Iron-Alumina Alloy for Quantity Production Considered by Government

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Government experts have begun a series of experiments designed to show whether both aluminum and fertilizer can be produced in quantity, under a new process, at the Government's plant at Muscle Shoals.

Thus far the inquiry has not reached a decisive stage. Some of those concerned in the experiment are optimistic over the possibilities, but others are skeptical in view of the intricate technical obstacles involved.

The new process was devised by Dr. F. G. Cottrell, of the fixed nitrogen research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. It grew out of research work, in which it was demonstrated that Dr. Cottrell's satisfaction that through special treatment of an iron-aluminum alloy, it is economically feasible to produce pure aluminum with a by-product of ammonia, which is the base of most nitrogen fertilizers.

To make operation of this process a success at Muscle Shoals, however, it first would be necessary to have accessible there great quantities of iron-aluminum alloy for treatment under the Cottrell process. The present phase of the experiments hinges on the practicability of producing such an alloy from the deposits of bauxite which exist in Alabama and neighboring states, within easy reach of the Muscle Shoals plant.

Developed From Older Method
The process devised by Dr. Cottrell for producing aluminum and ammonia from iron-aluminum alloy is a development of older methods, and is regarded by Dr. Cottrell as economically practicable. It consists of the treatment of the alloy with hot nitrogen, which combines with the aluminum but not with the iron. On treating the resulting compound with weak alkali, the nitrogen is separated from the aluminum as ammonia, and the aluminum combines with the alkali in such form as readily to be isolated by known processes.

In the near future, when the new Pittsburgh electro metallurgical laboratory of the Bureau of Mines becomes available for use, it is planned to conduct large-scale experiments there, which probably will determine whether the whole project is feasible.

Army engineers, who have supervision over the Muscle Shoals plant, foresee a possibility that the establishment, instead of remaining a white elephant on the hands of the Federal Government, may become a highly profitable venture.

Vanadium Company Helps
The Vanadium Corporation of America is co-operating with the Bureau of Mines. The small experiments conducted thus far at the plant of the Vanadium Corporation at Bridgeville, Pa., are regarded by bureau experts as merely corroborative of the work already done at the fixed nitrogen laboratory here.

Because no government funds were available for transportation of a large consignment of bauxite from the southern fields to the laboratories, the Central of Georgia Railway Company recently volunteered to send to Bridgeville a carload of the raw material from a point on one of its lines. Delays encountered at

Bridgeville, however, have led Bureau of Mines officials to divert the shipment to Pittsburgh, where it is to be delivered after the bureau's new laboratory is complete.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, whose department has supervision over the Bureau of Mines, said it would be possible to explore the possibilities of the project more fully when the Pittsburgh laboratory became available for that purpose.

"Scientific men in the Commerce

Department's research branches became interested in Dr. Cottrell's project some time ago," said Mr. Hoover.

Although the long controversy over Muscle Shoals has centered largely around schemes to make the plant a going concern for production of fertilizer, various proposals have been advanced heretofore by private interests looking to the production of light metals there under the old processes.

When Henry Ford was bidding for the property his engineers said he hoped to produce aluminum or some other metal for use in automobile bodies. A corporation in which W. W. Atterbury was interested also proposed to produce light metals at Muscle Shoals, but none of these offers was regarded by the Government as acceptable.

See-Sawing



The Public: A Fine Chance They Have of Meeting on Common Ground. When One of Them Settles on Something the Other Goes Up in the Air.

MAJ. ENTWISTLE QUILTS LIBERALS

Another British Member Goes Over to Government—Lloyd George Re-elected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 2—Mr. Lloyd George has been re-elected chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary Party by 17 votes to seven, such leading Liberals as Sir John Simon and Walter Runciman abstaining from voting. The Opposition, led by Captain Wedgwood, representing the radicals who find in Mr. Lloyd George's political record a source of weakness, though they put up no alternative candidate.

In the meanwhile another Liberal secession to the Conservatives is reported in Major Cyril F. Entwistle,

lately deputy chairman of the Liberal committee. Major Entwistle in his letter of resignation says that he refuses longer to be "identified with a party which seems more concentrated on internal dissensions than on endeavoring to impose politics with the spirit of liberalism."

J. R. Clynes, deputy leader of the Labor Opposition in Parliament, in an interview attributes the Liberal disintegration to the fact that the party conflicts is now upon economic and social instead of political issues. "We are tending rapidly," he added, "to the formation of two parties, which in future will struggle for power in this country."

Arthur Ponsonby, Foreign Undersecretary in the last Labor Government, adds to this in the current Socialist Review, "the sooner the Tories and Liberals coalesce the better."

BENITO MUSSOLINI TO VISIT TRIPOLI

By Special Cable
ROME, Feb. 2—The Governor of Tripoli, General Debono, who is in Rome to confer with members of the Government on colonial problems, has been assured that Benito Mussolini, the Premier, will pay an official visit to the Mediterranean colony early next month.

Signor Mussolini, who accompanied the Colonial Minister and high political and military authorities, is expected to leave Naples for Tripoli on March 6 aboard a destroyer. This will be the first time the head of the Italian Government has visited the colony.

PALESTINE ORDER ON CITIZENSHIP IS NOW IN OPERATION

By Special Cable
JERUSALEM, Feb. 2—The Palestine citizenship order is now in operation in Jerusalem and other parts of the country, and applications are flooding the naturalization offices of the principal Jewish towns. It is estimated that fully 100,000 Jews are opting Palestine nationality, which the mandate directs Great Britain to facilitate for the Jews. Arabs and other natives are not required to undergo the formalities of law declaring former Ottomans now Palestinians.

The first among the new citizens will be those who opted in 1922, while those showing a continuous two-years' residence in the last three years will be qualified for naturalization as soon as possible. Most immigrants are anxious to embrace Palestine nationality, not only because they are Zionists but also because British protection is involved.

One thousand recent arrivals were without passports, especially Russians, the only documents being Nansen committee refugee certificates.

REICH FOSTERS IDEA OF PEACE

Prussian Premier Appeals to Country's Youth—German Unity Saved

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Feb. 2—The German people are still rejoicing over the evacuation of Cologne, and the hope is generally expressed that the Allies will evacuate the second and third zone earlier than specified in the Treaty of Versailles. The past seven years, the Kölnische Zeitung, one of Cologne's leading newspapers writes, has proved that the occupation of German territory stands in the way of true peace, and the future will repeat this lesson until the occupying powers give a path free for a peace understanding among the nations by withdrawing troops from German soil.

The same thought is expressed in the Prussian Premier's speech at Cologne, at the impressive midnight celebration of the evacuation on Cathedral Square. His hope that the other occupied zones would be evacuated soon, he said, was based on a mutual understanding among nations founded on the Locarno pact, the preliminary condition of which was that all members of the European family should understand and assist one another.

GERMANS BUY STINNES SHIPS

Satisfaction Expressed That Fleet Has Not Passed Into Foreign Hands

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
HAMBURG (By mail to London, Feb. 1)—When it became known that the offer of the Deutsch Austral and Kosmos Lines, the two companies that work together in the closest community of interests, had been accepted, and that the Hugo Stinnes fleet of freight and passenger ships was to be linked up with the Austral-Kosmos combine, great satisfaction was felt in German shipping circles

that the ships had not been allowed to get into the hands of a foreign purchaser. The acquisition of the Stinnes fleet by the Hamburg company at a price that works out at about £2 per ton is regarded as an important further step toward the concentration and rationalization of the movement that has for some time been observable in German shipping.

The price is 27,000,000 marks for the fleet, which is about 150,000 tons gross. As there is a mortgage of 21,000,000 marks on the Stinnes ships, which will probably not have to be paid off for some time, the cash payment will amount to about 6,000,000 marks. In addition, there will be 2,500,000 marks to be paid for the completion of two motorships, the Rhine and the Ruhr, of some 6000 tons each, now building for the Stinnes lines in the Bremen yards.

The Stinnes fleet numbers 28 steamships, aggregating about 140,000 tons, in addition to two motorships of together 10,800 tons. Of the steamships, 17 have been built since 1920 and are thoroughly up to date. The Austral-Kosmos combine at present possess 28 steamships and four motorships, making altogether nearly 175,000 tons. The combined Deutsch-Austral-Kosmos-Stinnes concern will henceforth take third place among the German shipping lines, the North German Lloyd coming first with 631,000 tons gross, and the Hapag second with 450,000 tons.

Though absorbed into the Austral-Kosmos lines, the Stinnes ships are apparently to continue to fly the Stinnes house flag, which is well known on the Far East and South America routes. The Stinnes concern will henceforth take third place among the German shipping lines, the North German Lloyd coming first with 631,000 tons gross, and the Hapag second with 450,000 tons.

STEDMAN PRODUCTS CO. DINNER
The Stedman Products Co. of South Braintree gave its second annual dinner and entertainment at the Boston Square and Compass Club last evening in compliment to the members of the New England headquarters of the company in Boston, which is under the direction of Charles E. Butcher, New England sales manager. Speakers included James H. Stedman, president; Merion A. Turner and Walter W. Rowe, vice-presidents, and George W. Bailey, treasurer. Walter Kidder, baritone, a member of the organization, sang, accompanied by Miss Helen Mahler.

Waves From Tuning Fork Put Out Two-Foot Blaze
NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The use of sound waves as a fire extinguisher was demonstrated here by Charles

W. B. Brockway, "The first big outstanding thing that somehow should be brought about is to get our legislators to think as they would think if they were running their own private affairs, and then to draw the few laws that are necessary in plain language."

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SERBS ARREST COMMUNISTS

New Organization Found in Belgrade—Courier From Russia Amongst Suspects

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
BELGRADE (By Mail to London, Feb. 2)—Although the strictest secrecy is still preserved on the subject, the police recently arrested all the Communist leaders in Belgrade, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns. "The reason for this step was the discovery of a new Communist organization based on the 'cell' system. Each cell had its leader and several members, but only the leaders had intercourse with one another. The police succeeded in discovering all the leaders and thus stopped the movement in the beginning."

Among those imprisoned was a courier from Russia, of whom it is said he brought with him important messages and a fairly large amount of money for propaganda. The Communist propaganda in Yugoslavia is managed in the main from Russia, but there is also a well-known branch of the Bolshevik organization in Vienna, in which are a number of Yugoslav Communists.

The Monitor representative is informed by competent authorities that the number of persons imprisoned reaches 20. It has not been ascertained, as is alleged, that a plot has been prepared either against the King or any other political personage. It seems, according to a letter from Russia, that the Communist International has decided to make a temporary cessation of Bolshevik propaganda in other countries and to concentrate its whole attention henceforward on the Balkan countries, especially in Yugoslavia, where Communism is weakest.

Since 1921, practically nothing has been heard of Communism in Yugoslavia, in which year a strong Communist agitation which sprang up after the war was suppressed under the "Defense of the Realm" Act.

"BUCKET" SENTENCES UPHOLD
NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of and sentences imposed on William S. Silkworth, former president of the Consolidated Stock Exchange; Louis G. Gifford, Edward A. McQuade, B. J. Nicholas, E. H. Truesdell, and Francis X. Quillan, for alleged fraud in connection with "bucketing" brokerage orders.

What They are saying.
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "If you at times grow weary of the constant stress put on economy, you will see that something more is involved than can be measured in dollars and cents."

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD: "Decatur said, 'Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.' But this is better: 'My country, when right, to be kept right; when wrong to be set right.'"

BARON SHIDEHARA: "It is not Japan's policy to send emigrants to any country in which they would not be welcomed."

E. P. STEVENSON: "Synthetic rubber is more than a fancy, for it has not only been realized in the laboratory, but during the war was produced in large quantities in Germany."

W. B. BROCKWAY: "The first big outstanding thing that somehow should be brought about is to get our legislators to think as they would think if they were running their own private affairs, and then to draw the few laws that are necessary in plain language."

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ello, California naturalist. He predicted that if his invention is perfected firemen will be able to put out blazes without stirring out of their quarters.

Mr. Kellogg lighted a gas flame two feet high, and then, striking a tuning fork, passed a bowl over it. A screech rang through the engine house and the flame succumbed.

The General Electric Company, Mr. Kellogg said, is working to perfect his discovery.

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TODD LECTURE COURSE TO OPEN

Series at Massachusetts Normal Schools to Be Given by Dr. Griggs

Established in 1926, the annual Henry Todd Lecture series in state normal schools is announced today by the Massachusetts Department of Education, with the first lecture to be given at the Worcester Normal School this afternoon. Dr. Edward Howard Griggs of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., is the lecturer. His subject is "The Influence of the Parent and the Teacher in Character Training and Development."

Dr. Griggs will lecture at the other normal schools as follows: Fitchburg, Feb. 4; North Adams, Feb. 5; Lowell, Feb. 6; Bridgewater, Feb. 11; Salem, Feb. 12; Framingham, Feb. 13; Westfield, April 6; Normal Art School, Boston, April 7; Hyannis, April 8. Formerly a college professor, Dr. Griggs now devotes himself to writing and lecturing, chiefly on the social values in education.

Enhance Work of Schools
In announcing the Henry Todd Lecture series the Department of Education states that it is initiating an undertaking "that will enhance the important work of the state normal schools throughout the years that are to come. In keeping with the spirit of the bequest which makes these lectures possible, they are planned with a view to extending the influence of the normal schools in ways not possible through the usual channels of support."

By the will of Henry Todd, of New York, filed in 1849, the residue of his estate, after certain bequests had been made to worthy institutions in Boston, was bequeathed to the Massachusetts Board of Education, the income to be applied forever in aid of the normal schools. It was not the desire of Mr. Todd that his bequest should relieve the State of making the necessary appropriations for the adequate support of state normal schools. He wished, through his bequest, to stimulate even greater support by the State, and to carry the work of the schools into new and wider fields.

Continuing the department says: "From 1851 to 1905 the income of the Todd Fund was expended for various purposes in keeping with the intent of the donor. Since 1905, the income has been allowed to accrue until the funds now available make possible the establishment of an annual lecture series."

Educated in Boston
"Henry Todd was born in Boston, Nov. 1, 1786. He received his education in the public schools of the town of Boston, securing rank as a 'medal scholar.' After apprenticeship in mercantile establishments and travel in Europe, he entered business activities which involved residence in London, New York, and Philadelphia."

"Through wide travel and constant contact with men, Mr. Todd became convinced of the great value of education to a people. By bequest to the State, he had formed a favorable opinion of the New England character, tracing many of its excellencies to the system of public instruction. He was grateful to the public schools of his native State for the education afforded him. He felt that the power for good of the public schools might be increased, and determined, therefore, to make a contribution to that end."

"At the suggestion of His Excellency, Governor Bowdoin, a bust of Henry Todd—an excellent likeness—was presented to the Board of Education by Thomas P. Cushing, executor of the will, with the request that the board make any disposition of it that they deemed appropriate. This bust may be seen in the Reference Rooms of the State Library at the State House, Boston."

NEW CHAIN MERGER ADDS DORR MARKETS

First National Stores, Inc., Continues Consolidation

Arrangements were completed yesterday merging Arthur E. Dorr, Inc., with the First National Stores, Inc., which was a consolidation of the John T. Connor, O'Keefe Company, and Ginter companies.

This will bring into the First National Stores organization one of the largest and most successful wholesale and retail meat distributors in New England doing a gross business of \$6,000,000 annually.

Arthur E. Dorr will be a vice-president of the First National Stores, Inc., and a member of its executive committee and of its board of directors. B. F. McGoldrick or Arthur E. Dorr, Inc. will also be added to the board of directors.

A large and intensive development of modern meat markets will be immediately started and a great many additional meat departments will be added to the stores of the O'Keefe, Connor and Ginter divisions of the First National group.

\$100,000 SCHOLARSHIP FUND IS ESTABLISHED

WORCESTER, Feb. 2 (AP)—The will of Prof. William W. Bird, who was head of the mechanical engineering department of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, filed in probate court, gives \$100,000 to the institute as a foundation to provide scholarships for worthy students.

The trust fund is to remain until interest of \$10,000 has been paid to the institution falls to observe the requirements of the bequest, the \$100,000 is to be divided equally between three other institutions. Otherwise when the interest from the fund amounts to \$10,000, it is to be paid direct to Worcester Polytechnic for use as the William W. Bird tuition fund and no student shall be benefited by it for more than four years.

YALE HOPE MISSION SEEKS NEW BUILDING

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—Because of the inadequacy of the present Yale Hope Mission Building for the more extensive program that the mission has undertaken in the

last two years, efforts are being made to obtain \$200,000 for a new structure from Yale alumni and undergraduates and from citizens of New Haven.

The mission is an undenominational organization of rescue, relief and evangelistic workers under the auspices of the University Christian Association and the National Bible Institute. With the completion of the new building the mission will be approximately 85 per cent self-supporting, whereas at present it is only 60 per cent self-supporting.

SILKS AND FURS HAVE RAISED WAGES, FINDS INVESTIGATOR

Better Conditions Among the Salesgirls of Hartford Is Found by Survey

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—Silks, furs, satins and velvets are not bringing the net profit of 10 years ago, but they have set a greater wage scale and made better conditions for the salesgirls in Hartford stores, according to Miss Charlotte Holloway, industrial investigator for the State Department of Labor.

Miss Holloway has just completed a survey of the mercantile situation in this city which shows that business is better, merchants more prosperous, wages of workers proportionately increased beyond the advance in the cost of living, and working hours less than 10 years ago.

That the silks and furs and velvets, once used for "occasions" only but now have become everyday wear, have made a great change in merchandising habits and profits is undeniable, Miss Holloway finds.

ABUTTERS MAY HELP BEAUTIFY HIGHWAYS

Connecticut Seeks Co-operation of Land Owners

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2 (Special)—The Connecticut Highway Department announced today it will seek the co-operation of property owners whose land adjoins trunkline highways in the program of road beautification.

It is planned to suggest to land owners where trees or shrubbery would improve the appearance of the highway and to owners of woodland that they leave a border of trees when they decide to cut down the woodland.

It is not the intention of the department at present to establish nurseries to provide for tree growth. It was stated, The State plans to specify what type of growth is best suited for particular roads and to have the work done on contract by competent foresters and landscape workers. Care must be taken, the department pointed out, not to interfere with existing sight lines at curves and intersections, and this will require special types of improvements in each situation.

WILBRAHAM VOTES FOR WATER SUPPLY

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—The water committee was authorized to petition the General Court for a bill to bond the town for \$100,000 to procure a water supply at the annual town meeting yesterday. The contemplated system would derive the source of its supply from the Ludlow reservoir of the Springfield system.

A definite step toward the building of a new junior high school was taken when the town voted to appoint a committee to investigate prospective sites. Of a total appropriation of \$124,105, \$51,275 was appropriated for schools.

New Hampshire University Announces Carnival Program

Outing Club Events to Include Winter Sports Meet With Dartmouth, Basketball With Rhode Island, and Hockey With Massachusetts Agricultural

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Camera Joys of B. & M. Clerk Led to Travel Talk Platform

Eugene S. Jones, Whose "Snaps" of New England's Vacation Lands First Delighted Officials 20 Years Ago, Now Lectures in Own Right

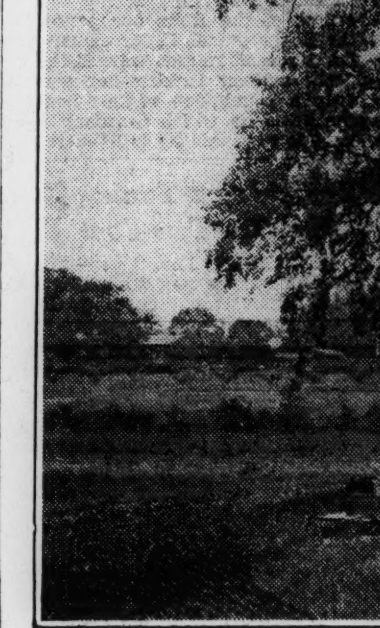
Twenty years ago, after working for the Boston & Maine Railroad for 18 years, Eugene S. Jones of Melrose became its official photographer and embarked upon a career for which the winding silver brooks of New England, the towering emerald cathedrals of mountains in New Hampshire and Vermont, acclimated of golden sand edging the Atlantic and the deep peace of Maine woods were to be the stage.

Experience was to transform him into lecturer to folk who would know New England something as he knew it, who would see his lantern slides and pictures and live with him through some of the dramatic,

It was in 1891 that he started to work for the Boston & Maine in the capacity of clerk in the car service department. In odd moments he had, as he says now, "fooled with a camera." The result was inevitable. His superiors heard how successful his "fooling" was and invited him to continue to the advantage of the road whose tracks lay through natural beauties characteristic of New England and which were only waiting to charm the thousands of visitors who would, with a little encouragement, flock to enjoy them.

Successive tasks in the legal and other departments of the company

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Some of his photographs have been colored by a process he devised himself in earlier days of his lecturing, because he realized the disparity between black and white and the natural colors of the scenes.

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\$13,000,000 SCHOOL BILL CRITICIZED

Mrs. Barron Tells Committee Sum Is Inadequate for Immediate Needs

Declaring that an appropriation of \$13,000,000 for new schoolhouse construction, a bill for which is now before the Massachusetts Legislature is inadequate to meet the immediate need, Mrs. Jennie Loomis Barron, of the Boston School Committee, called upon that body last evening to go before the Legislature with a request for a sum that will give proper housing to all pupils and insure the safety of all buildings.

She stated that 4956 pupils are now being cared for in houses, basements, halls and portable buildings, many of which are unsuitable for school purposes, and that in some instances dancing, marching, running and jumping have been necessarily prohibited.

Mrs. Barron believed that an intensive survey should be made of the entire school system, so that all the needs of the school population of the city may be ascertained. The burden is on the school committee to tell the Legislature what is needed, she declared. If the Legislature rejects the committee's findings, that is another matter. The matter was referred to the board of apportionment, with a request that it study the situation and report back to the committee.

Burden on School Committee
Chester M. Grover, head of the commercial department of the Roxbury High School was nominated by Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent, for headmaster of the Charlestown High School. According to the rules this was laid on the table until the next meeting.

An amendment to the school regulations was adopted, providing that the school year shall begin on the Thursday after Labor Day each year, and shall continue 288 days, Sundays and holidays included, making a nine-month session annually of 133 school days.

\$256,100 for Alterations
An order making an additional appropriation of \$256,100 for alterations and repairs to school property was passed by roll-call vote. It includes \$5000 for alterations and equipment at the Frothingham annex, in the Harvard-Frothingham district; \$1100 for furnishing and installing additional shop equipment in the training school for teachers of mechanics, and \$256,100 for general alterations and repairs to school buildings, exclusive of the major educational items.

Alexander M. Sullivan, business agent, submitted his final report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, showing a total expenditure of \$12,769,323.05. The total expense the previous year was \$12,131,300.13. The decrease of \$638,022.92 is accounted for by the fact that owing to a change in the school laws, 1925 was an eleven-month year, the school year ending on Jan. 31 in former years.

THEATERS

"Rainbow Rose"

Plymouth Theater—George MacFarlane Production, Inc., Zella "Rainbow Rose" book by Zella Sears, adaptation by Walter DeLeon, music by Harold Levey and Owen Murphy, lyrics by Walter DeLeon and Owen Murphy, dances staged by Ray Perez, production staged by Walter Wilson. The cast:

Ellis.....Teddy Hudson
Martha.....Louise Galloway
Hilda.....Margaret Walker
Claudia.....Ellie Tichenor
Mrs. Barrett.....Viola Gillette
David Martin.....Pauley Noon
Benny Ketcham.....Alexander Clark
Rose Haven.....Shirley Sherman
Tommy Lansing.....Jack Whiting
The Expressman.....Fred Waldeck
John Bruce.....George MacFarlane

Knowing that John Bruce was wealthy, the people of his home town on Cape Cod offer him an expensive welcome when he returns for a vacation visit. When he allows them to think that he has lost everything through the collapse of one of his business enterprises they suddenly cool off, disappointed in their hope of sharing in some way in his prosperity. But human kindness rears itself, they offer what they can of themselves to help him, and after the chill of their momentary selfishness he is warmed again by their generosity. Because the story of this musical comedy can be told in these columns, it is a pleasure to tell it in part. How it is worked out in detail must be left for the audience to prepare the entertainment to tell in their own agreeable way.

Not often does a musical play meet with such sustained approval on a first night as "Rainbow Rose" received last night from an audience that felt the Plymouth. The music in itself has gaiety of mood, even in the sentimental numbers, and has a marked melodic swing that does not result, as always, in his singing and acting alike gave unbroken pleasure throughout the evening. Not the least pleasant thing to see was Mr. MacFarlane's unfeigned delight in the success of his associate entertainment in a company marked by youthful enthusiasm and trained ability.

Pretty and merry are the numerous stage ensembles. So handsomely are they costumed and so cleverly are they staged, with the company working in group and relay, that the numerous encores never seemed mere repetitions, even in such well-known numbers as Mr. MacFarlane's "Rainbow" song, and in "Let's Get Married." "If You Were Someone Else" and "First Love Only" by Billy Tichenor proved her abilities as a singer, dancer and actress of a quality that should carry her far. Shirley Sherman plays and sings a romantic part well, Jack Whiting is a juvenile at once talented and handsome, Hansford Wilson offers some thing new in acrobatic tumbling, Alexander Clark plays a village squire with dry humor, and Louise Galloway and Viola Gillette give performances at master parties that are pleasing in themselves, and add to the older playgoers memories of the fine work this pair did years ago when they used to romp about as the likeable youngsters in the "Rainbow Rose" cast do now.

SPRINGFIELD PLAN INDORSED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—That the plan developed for safety education in the schools by the Springfield safety council of the Chamber of Commerce is the best in the country is the verdict of Albert W. Whitney, vice-president of the national safety council, in a letter

to the Springfield safety council. On Feb. 15, William Dodge comes to the Plymouth Theater in "The Judge's Husband," a new comedy written by himself, which has been well liked in Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and elsewhere on tour.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include "The Poor Nut," comedy, with Elliott Nugent as a college bookseller and student, at the Hollis; "Is Zat So?" a farce of the adventures of two East Siders in Fifth Avenue, at the Wilbur; "Able's Irish Rose," farce of racial asperities and reconciliations, at the Castle Square; "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," Shaw comedy, at the Repertory; "The Big Parade," truthful film picture of the American soldier, in France, at the Majestic; "Stella Dallas," domestic drama well told in pictures, at the Colonial.

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THEATERS

BAN ON CAPITAL PENALTY ASKED FOR NEW YORK

Widely Known Speakers Condemn Practice as Not Meeting Crime Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The campaign to abolish capital punishment in New York State has received an impetus that promises far-reaching results not only in this State, but in every State in the Union where the extreme penalty is still provided for by the statutes.

Between 800 and 1000 persons attended a mass meeting at Wallack's Theater in West Forty-second Street here Sunday night and heard four speakers who are among the best known advocates of abolition of the capital penalty offer facts and figures in support of their contention that it does not prevent the crimes for which it is imposed.

These speakers were Mrs. Kathleen Norris, well known writer; Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison and head of the League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment; Clarence Darrow, and Dudley Field Malone, both of whom are internationally known as lawyers. Hastings H. Hart, consultant in delinquency and penology for the Russell Sage Foundation, presided.

Plea for Education

The plea of each speaker was, in effect, for broader and better education. Mr. Darrow was especially strong in his criticism of the educational system, which, he declared, failed in many instances to teach a man how to meet the problems and the competition which he encounters in his business of making a living.

Mrs. Norris spoke of capital punishment from the woman's standpoint. She declared she gets as many as 100 letters in a day in which women tell of their interest in the subject of capital punishment, and it was for these, she said, she spoke.

"There is a unanimous voice against capital punishment," she declared. "Only about one out of 100 voices a different view, and my investigations have convinced me that not one in a single case where the woman speaks in favor of capital punishment has she given the subject careful study. In New York City, very close study of the question and opportunity for first-hand observation which few men possessed had convinced him that the practice does not prevent capital crimes, and that the State's theory in this respect was wrong."

Mr. Lawes made one of the strongest appeals for abolishing the capital penalty ever made in New York City. Very close study of the question and opportunity for first-hand observation which few men possessed had convinced him that the practice does not prevent capital crimes, and that the State's theory in this respect was wrong.

Appeal of Mr. Lawes
"Not only does capital punishment fail in its justification," he continued, "but no punishment could be invented with so many inherent defects. Is it an equal punishment in the way it is applied to the rich and the poor? It is punishment of absolute finality; there is no opportunity for the correction of mistakes. I have known several men who have been very close to the chair and who afterward were found to be innocent."

He offered as a substitute for capital punishment the following: "Upon conviction of murder in the first degree, the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment. Prisoners serving life sentences shall not be pardoned, nor shall their terms be commuted by the Governor until they have served at least 20 years actual time, unless the highest court of the state shall make an order, in which the majority of its members concur, to the effect that (a) evidence which was not known at the time of the trial or which was not presented, creates a probable doubt of the guilt of the accused or (b) facts or circumstances exist, which in the opinion of the court, make a case for commutation (remission) consideration. After a prisoner shall have served 20 years actual time, he shall be eligible for consideration of pardon or for commutation to a lesser term than life and, if commuted to a definite term of years, he may thereafter earn commutation and compensation. A substantial percentage of the earnings of the prisoner shall be applied to the support of his dependents or of the person killed."

Mr. Darrow's Argument
Mr. Darrow made a plea for proper training for children—"the business of living." He declared the so-called criminal came largely from that class of men and women who do not know how to earn an honest living. He sketched briefly the course of a man away from capital punishment, calling attention to the fact that 100 years ago there were 150 crimes which were punishable by the extreme penalty in England, whereas today it is confined to slaying alone. Mr. Darrow charged that capital punishment was "contrary to the religion we profess, contrary to ethics, to logic." He said that the most slayings were done in robbery and asserted that punishment had never stopped men from robbery. The threat of punishment does not deter them.

Mr. Darrow made it clear that he did not like to hear or read statistics comparing the number of crimes committed in the United States with those in England, since, he declared, they did not mean anything. Considering the homogeneous, cosmopolitan nature of the great cities of the United States, he, while not palliating or excusing crime, made it clear he thought the American record a good one, since out of a population of 110,000,000 the extreme penalty is inflicted in only about 100 cases a year, the victim in every case, he added, being without money, friends or influences.

Mr. Malone declared there was "increasing sentiment throughout the country against murder by the state." If it was wrong for the individual to kill, then the state had no right to kill, he said. The man who has been sentenced to pay the extreme penalty is the victim of causes, Mr. Malone held, which should be studied. "Study the causes of murder rather than pursue of the murderer," he continued. "Look upon life as a sacred thing, educate the children and murder will become less and less," he urged. "Isolation, not in punishment, but in understanding."

Telegrams of regret at not being able to be present, and pledging support of the movement for the abolition of capital punishment were read by Mr. Hart from Jane Addams, Samuel Untermyer, Thomas Mott Osborne, Lillian Wahl, Rabbi Mortimer Bloom, Governor Hunt of Arizona, Clara Dyer, who sent a contribution of \$100 for the New York campaign; Dr. Bernard Blum, who is in Zurich, Switzerland; R. B. Sims, superintendent of the Arizona state prison, and others.

CHAMBER URGES CONTRACT BASIS

Declares Day Labor Plan Under Public Officials Costly to Taxpayer

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The growing tendency of officials to spend public funds for construction work by day labor rather than by contract system is denounced by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which asserts that the "day labor method fosters inefficiency and laxness in labor."

A report issued by Joseph Detre, Chicago; Arthur S. Bent, Los Angeles, Calif.; John M. Crawford, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Clyde C. Dawson, Denver, Colo.; and Sylvester L. Weaver, Los Angeles, Calif., will be considered at the national meeting. Of approximately \$2,000,000,000 expended annually for public construction, the committee estimates that \$300,000,000 is expended by public officials themselves by the day labor method.

"The day labor method in public construction," the committee asserts, "means that public officials, not chosen for their business or engineering training and success as construction managers, assume charge of great projects without furnishing any guarantee to the paying public of either cost, quality or time of completion."

"It is a menace to quality of work because the designing department, the inspection department and the construction department are in effect one and the same. There is no disinterested check-up on changes in plans, the methods, materials or labor efficiency. Responsibility for cost and the duty of passing judgment on quality cannot properly repose in the same agency. Pay rolls are likely to be excessive, and it is common knowledge that the lowest man-hour output is to be found on public work done by day labor."

"Under the day labor method taxpayers have no assurance that the money they provide by bond issues, assessments or taxes will ultimately produce the proposed structure. No surety bond guarantees such a project and no public official or body assumes any financial responsibility. When the money is gone, Congress or the people are asked for more."

"In general, construction work is done better in less time and at lower cost by the contract method. Better, because workmanship and quality of materials and even methods are subject to the rigid inspection and supervision of the owner. In less time, because definite time limits are fixed in every contract and penalties are provided for delay. At less cost, because the work is awarded to specialists under open competition, and guarantee of completion for the bid is furnished by a surety bond."

Forging her seeming lack of time, the busy housewife called him back and asked him to come inside while she looked at his cards. In a few moments the man was seated in the "smiling kitchen" enjoying a cup of hot cocoa and some warm food. Mrs. J. chatted with him while she prepared the vegetables for dinner. She learned that although he had had a good education, the man was unable to do the clerical work to which he had been accustomed, and had been forced to seek his livelihood by selling post-cards.

Despite his meager earnings, he was sharing his room and board with a friend who was temporarily out of work. He spoke enthusiastically about this friend, and evidently considered it a privilege to assist him. Before he left, Mrs. J. asked both him and his friend to come to dinner the following Friday evening. The man was astonished, and it needed some persuasion to induce him to accept the surprising invitation.

The housewife employed her best culinary art in preparing a substantial and appetizing meal in honor of her two guests. When they arrived, shabby but well brushed and neat, looking rather shy and awkward, they were soon put at ease by their host and hostess, who received them graciously and without the slightest hint of patronage. After dinner they were entertained with music, and then all gathered around the fire and chatted, the guests proving to be interesting and intelligent conversationalists.

When taking their leave, one of the men said, "You will never know what this evening has meant to me. It has restored my self-respect and my faith in God and man. I have received so much kindness and courtesy in going from door to door that I had grown skeptical. But tonight I can believe that God is here, for I have seen it manifested in this home."

And a few months later these men proved their gratitude in a practical way. Learning that Mr. and Mrs. J. were moving to another section of the city, they went to the new home, laid carpets and linoleum, polished furniture, and cleaned the basement, refusing to take any payment whatsoever for their hard work.

WARE VOTES FUNDS TO OPPOSE PROTEST
WARE, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special).—The town meeting voted to appropriate \$2000 to meet the expense of a special concert and special engine in the fight against the taking of the Upper Ware River for Metropolitan Boston's water supply, at the annual town meeting yesterday.

It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a town forest under the plan outlined by the State Forest Commission. The appropriation for schools was \$107,000, which was \$7000 more than the appropriations committee had recommended.

EXPOSITION PRESIDENT NAMED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special).—J. L. Brooks was re-elected president of the Eastern States Exposition at the annual meeting of the association yesterday afternoon. Net profits of \$25,798.89 for the year were reported by Charles H. Whitney, treasurer.

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Mary Hopkins
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183 Sherlock St., Birmingham, England

MEXICANS LAUD POWER OF PRESS
COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The visit of Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, to the city of Columbia, Mo., was lauded by the press.

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Chicago Meeting Cites Prices Higher and More Stable

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TAX BILL IN SENATE REACHES ITS MOST IMPORTANT PHASE

With Uncontested Provisions Disposed of, Consideration of New Amendments Is in Order—Some Vital Changes Yet to Be Decided

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Consideration of the tax bill by the Senate has entered its second and most important phase. When the Senate adjourned for the week-end, all uncontested provisions had been disposed of and the preliminary requirement of having the act read section by section had been accomplished.

SOVIET ROAD TO LEAD TO KABUL

Russians Propose to Bridge
Amu Darya, Linking With
Turkistan Railways

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 19.—A short while ago the British Indian authorities announced the opening of the Khyber railway, which now links Peshawar and the main Indian railway system with the actual Afghan frontier.

Those interested in Asiatic problems who recall the scare which Russian railway construction in Central Asia caused the British Government in the early eighties of last century have naturally been wondering what effect the new Khyber railway would have, so far as the Russian authorities are concerned.

The Russian Government has taken the very practical form of the construction of a new line of railway from Bokhara to Termez on the river Amu Darya, thus linking up the existing Turkistan railway system with the actual Afghan frontier. The construction work on the new railway is being pushed on with all possible speed, and it is hoped to complete the line as far as Termez before the end of this year.

To Bridge the Amu Darya
The Russians, moreover, have let it be known that they are contemplating bridging the Amu Darya at Termez, thus connecting their railroad with the main caravan route through Kabul to India.

Needless to say, this progressive construction on the part of the Soviets has caused no little flutter in the Indian Government dovecotes. The truth of the matter is that nobody in India knows whether to regard the opening up of Afghanistan as a blessing or a danger. From the Indian point of view, it undeniably combines a proportion of both.

There is no doubt that the construction of a main line of railway linking up Europe with India would be of inestimable advantage to India itself. Not only would such a railway increase the existing very considerable caravan trade between Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, via the Khyber Pass, but it would bring India in every respect nearer to Europe. It would give that country a speedier outlet for its exports by rail into the Asiatic hinterland, and would also prove a great blessing to the British community in India, who would thus be able to pay more frequent and more rapid visits to the mother country.

Afghanistan Little Known
As far as Afghanistan is concerned, a through line of railway would be the making of the country. Up to the present, of all the individual and independent countries of Asia, with the exception of Tibet, Afghanistan has remained by far the least known and the least developed.

Its territory has hitherto been so little explored from an economic and commercial point of view that it is impossible to form any definite estimate of its potential wealth. The general belief has always been that it is not in itself a wealthy country. What is known, however, is that it contains oil, and that fact in itself is always sufficient to claim for a country a certain degree of interest. Then, again, until the Russians took in hand the development of Turkistan, no one realized the tremendous fertility and other potential wealth of that prodigiously rich country. The same may well prove to be the case with Afghanistan.

Foreigner Not Attracted
So far there has been little or no inducement to the foreigner to visit Afghanistan, still less to settle there. In the absence of the most elementary conveniences of Western civilization, and surrounded by a savage and fanatical people, with no indication of any early opening-up of the country, foreigners have not been attracted to go there in pursuit of commercial interests.

That state of affairs it appears is about to change. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the future clash of Russian and British interests in Afghanistan, that country is going to open up commercially in the near future. With the main trade routes connected up to their own railway system, and with no trouble-

some tribal territory between their frontier and the Afghans, the Russians are bound to go ahead. Whatever form and direction their political aspirations and activities may take, their economic influence is certain to make itself felt throughout the country.

Road Concessions Sought
It seems more than likely that the Russians will first consider the reconstruction of the existing routes, and the granting of a concession for railway construction. One of the first prizes to be competed for will undoubtedly be a concession for road and railway construction, and should such concession be obtained by either of the two powers mainly interested, it will give that power a heavy initial advantage.

It seems highly probable that German interests will go hand in hand with those of Russia in respect to Afghanistan, for, whereas Russia has the geographic and strategic advantage over every other country, including in many respects even Great Britain, Soviet industry, in its present demoralized condition, will probably find itself dependent upon German co-operation in many of its construction and development schemes. Indeed it is quite to be expected that in any economic penetration into Afghanistan, Germany and Russia will work hand in hand. As for Great Britain, it has so far been her policy to remain quietly behind her natural Indian frontier. This policy was sound enough so long as Russia remained equally behind hers, but whatever the nature of the Russian move, Britain can no longer remain indifferent. If the Russians advance economically, Britain must do likewise. If railway construction is to be the dominating factor, then Britain must get busy.

Friendliness at Mooseheart



Lion and Child on the Campus of the Children's City of the Loyal Order of Moose

RUTHENIAN UNIVERSITY
WARSAW, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence).—For some time the Polish Minister of Education, Stanislas Grabski, has been negotiating with Ruthenian savants as to the question of opening a university for Ruthenians in which lectures would be delivered in the Ruthenian language. As a result of these conferences a Ruthenian professor, Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, has sent a communication to the Minister, in which he announces that he has a list of professors for the university staff whom he considers in every way fitted for the position.

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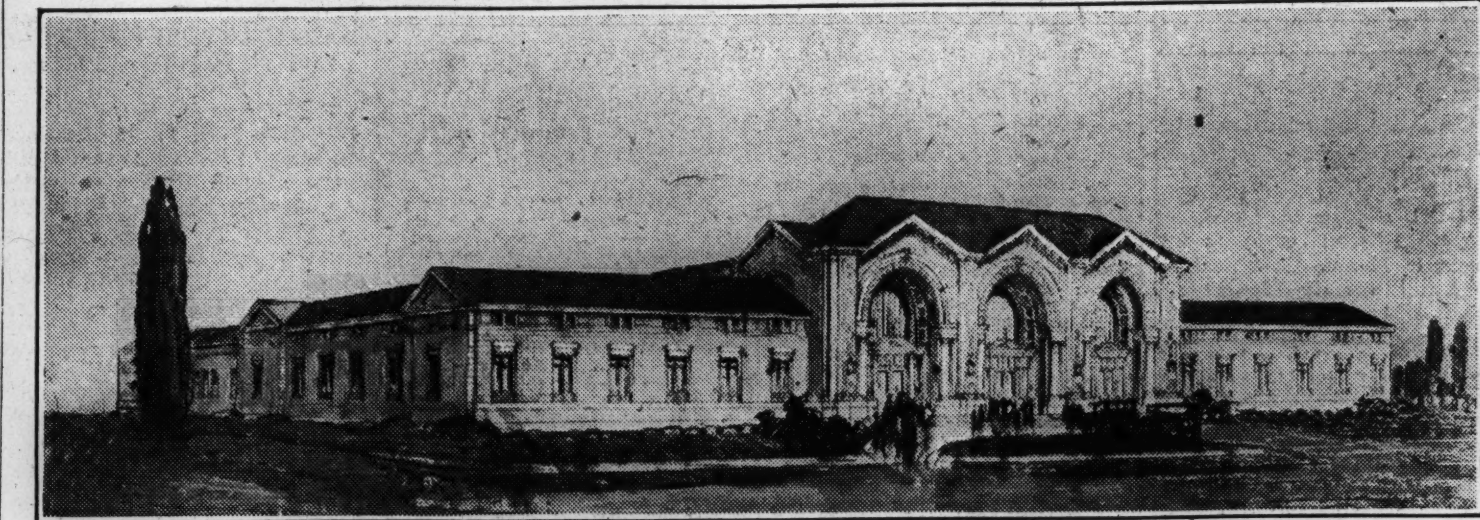
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To Be Built for the Play of Thirteen Hundred Dependent Boys and Girls



Proposed Mooseheart Gymnasium. The Corner Stone Will Be Laid This Summer. The Gift Is Being Made by 53,000 Illinois Members of the Loyal Order of Moose.

Mooseheart, the Children's City, Will Erect 43 New Buildings

Gifts Totalling Three Million Dollars Make Possible
Gymnasium, Chapel, Hotel and Residences

Chicago
Special Correspondence
FORTY-THREE more buildings are about to be added to Mooseheart, that city of children which the Loyal Order of Moose

owns. The new buildings are the gifts of various groups of members of the order. Each one is to be in an architectural style distinctive of that part of the country to which the group giving it belongs. For example, the gymnasium is the gift of the 53,000 members of the Illinois department. It will cost \$250,000 and have a seating capacity of 5000. The corner stone is to be laid this summer during the week of July 4 when the order will be holding a convention in Chicago, 40 miles away. The plans are for a T-shaped building with adequate room for swimming pool, handball courts, lobby and reception rooms as well as for the auditorium.

Groups of Cottages
The 1300 dependent boys and girls who are cared for here live in separate small houses. To their number another group is now being added. It is interesting to observe the names which have been chosen for those now in use: Purity Hall, Progress Hall, Wisdom Hall—all on Loyalty Road; and in another group, Lilac, Rose and Marigold Halls.

Five cottages close together are called the Baby Village for here the youngest children live. Nearby is the home of James J. Davis, who while he is serving in Washington as Secretary of Labor has loaned his house to the order for the use of the domestic science department. Great emphasis is placed on the teaching of domestic science at Mooseheart. The girls are taught to cook, to serve a meal, to make beds, to houseclean, to make clothes and hats and to care for children. On every Monday afternoon they attend home management classes. They then live the houses in which they live thorough cleanings, each girl being assigned a different task each week so that she may become proficient in all.

Trades Taught to All
Twenty-eight trades are also taught. The children all take elementary work in several of them in order that they may show whatever natural

bent they have. In the carpenter classes the boys actually erect buildings. In the sheet metal classes they make almost everything Mooseheart needs from that material. When the children leave Mooseheart, they have had a high school education, training in a craft, in manners, morals and religion. They may become carpenters, printers, farmers, milliners, dressmakers, teachers, cooks or many other things, but they are all prepared for home life and citizenship.

The government under which they live is in their own hands with only general supervision from above. They have no police force and no jail. Each child, however, has a weekly allowance of 14 cents which may be spent for sweets (one bar of chocolate a week is provided) saved or used in any other way. So they are taught thrift and the use of a bank deposit and savings account.

CANADIAN PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON DEMOCRACY

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence).—"That democracies are successful in the British Empire and the United States because the Anglo-Saxon provides the combination that can produce the private interest and the public spirit necessary to operate a democracy, is the opinion of Prof. Adam Shortt, economist and historian, who addressed the Empire Club here recently. Democracies, although successful among the Anglo-Saxon people, seemed doomed to failure when tried by other races of the world. "A fundamental mistake that has produced a lot of mischief is that democracy is a matter of intellect," said Professor Shortt. "There are countries who cannot run a democracy whose people are highly intellectual. In England, the United States, and Canada many of our most intelligent elements have no chance of election to Parliament, and would be useless if they were elected. Race color is not a determining factor in democracy either."



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VIENNA LOWERS COST OF LIVING

Gas, Electric Light, Street
Car Fares Cheaper Than
Before the War

VIENNA, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Vienna's budget for 1926 reveals to an extraordinary degree both the benefits and the defects of a liberated Socialism. The city is controlled by the Social Democrats—a fact which allows them to dictate the expenditures and receipts of this rich capital. The result of this "Mussolinism" is that the industrial classes are in a happier position than before the war; but, on the other hand, the spending, middle class is taxed excessively. The Reichspost, organ of the Government majority party, the Christian Socialists, estimates that between \$21,000,000 and \$28,000,000 too much are raised by taxation. Added to this, the state pays in to Vienna roughly \$14,000,000 a year.

Prices Lower Than Pre-War
So favorable is the situation for the capital that it is able to announce that gas, electric light and street car fares cost less than before the war, that, consequently, the number of those using them has vastly increased and that a small profit on each undertaking has been and will



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23 High Street, Pinner.
143 Westbourne Grove, W. 11.
70 High St., Wimbledon, S. W. 19.
515 Lordship Lane, Dulwich, S. E. 22.
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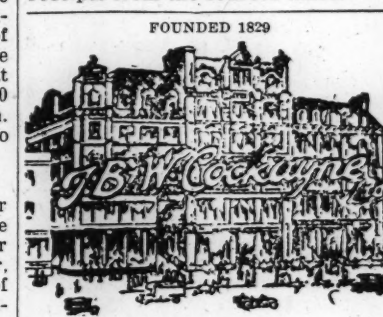
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be realized. The city also states that its promise to have 25,000 lodgings ready by the close of the year 1927 will be carried out, for 8000 new lodgings are to be constructed during the ensuing year. This 1926 budget of Vienna is like a woodcut—a strong picture boldly drawn in black and white contrasts. The expenditure for 1926 is to advance 12.7 per cent over the amount spent this year, to \$22,500,000. Receipts are to creep forward 13.9 per cent, to \$24,000,000. The deficit of \$8,500,000 is to be more than covered by a cash balance now lying in the treasury of \$10,100,000. A small item like \$5,000,000, for certain investments which the city proposes making, is noted as not being included in the above figures "because the profits will be sufficient to cover it."

Wealth of City
The Neue Freie Presse, organ of the wealthier interests in Vienna, speaks of the "many exaggerations of the budget." It draws attention to the abundant wealth of the city, while the provinces are languishing for want of capital, and it remarks that the cash reserves of the capital should be made the basis of a reduction of those taxes burdening trade and industry.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, speaking for the Social Democrats, describes the budget as one of "fulfillment," since two-thirds of it is devoted to social and cultural measures. For example, a quarter of the receipts is used for housing and one-eighth for education. A sum of \$2,000,000 is set aside for improving the streets, and other large amounts are entered against future expenses on gardens, playgrounds, parks, monuments, baths, the fire department, a home for apprentices and homes for children. Finally, a third of the budget is needed to meet the salaries of the city's employees.

In all fairness, it must be remarked that the city has latterly agreed to lighten some of the "luxury," hotel and other taxes, but this decrease in fact, will probably be covered by anticipated additional receipts from the sources taxed.



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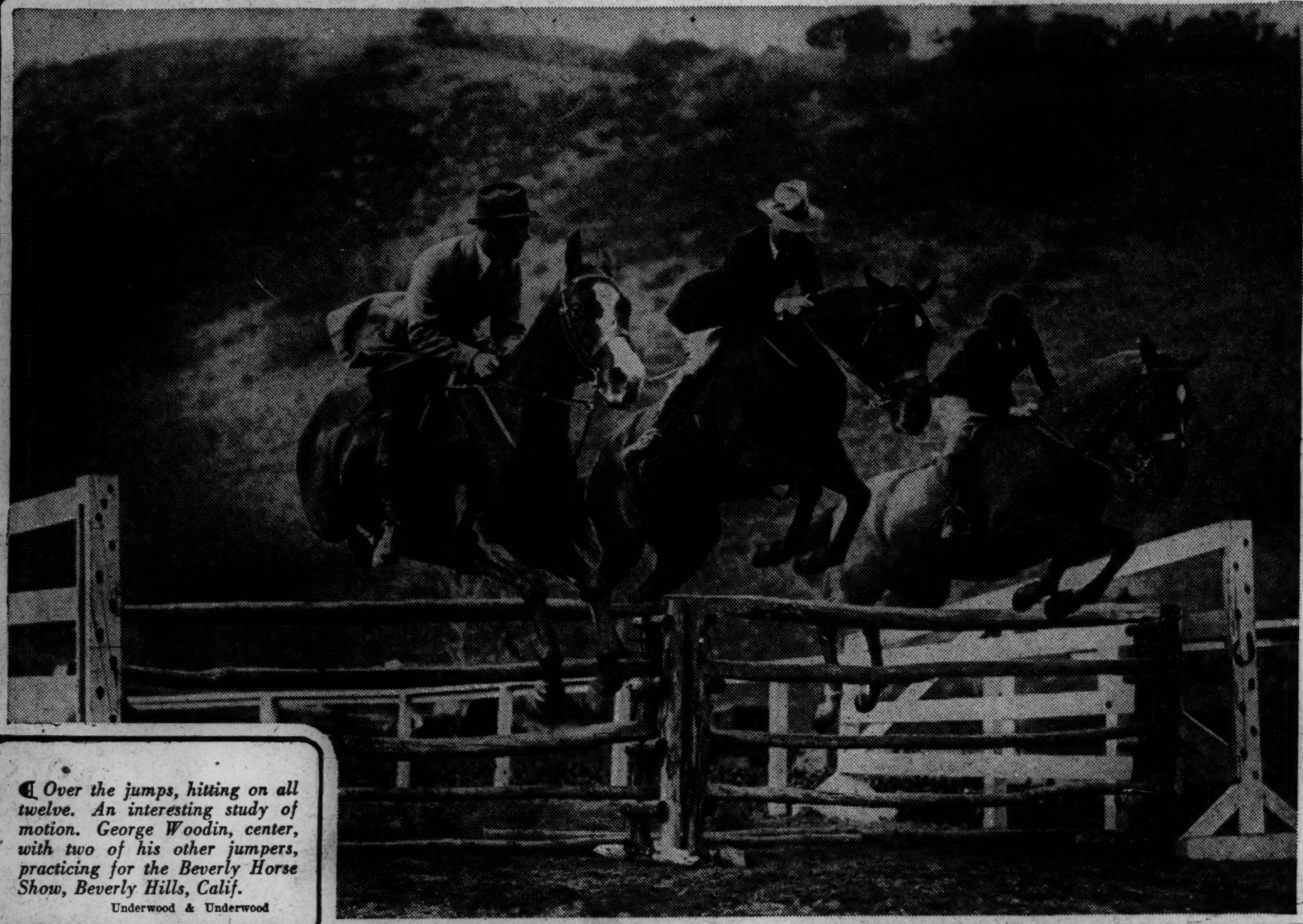
A most exclusive gift. THE ROLLS PORTABLE WIRELESS SET. No aerial and no earth wire required. Entirely self-contained, including loud speaker in lid, as illustrated. The size is that of a normal attaché case. The set is contained in a leather case of finest hide and comprises three valves, giving excellent reception on loud speaker within 5-20 miles of any broadcasting station. Price with loud speaker, as 22 Gns. illustrated. Price without loud speaker, but with one pair of ear-phones 18 Gns.

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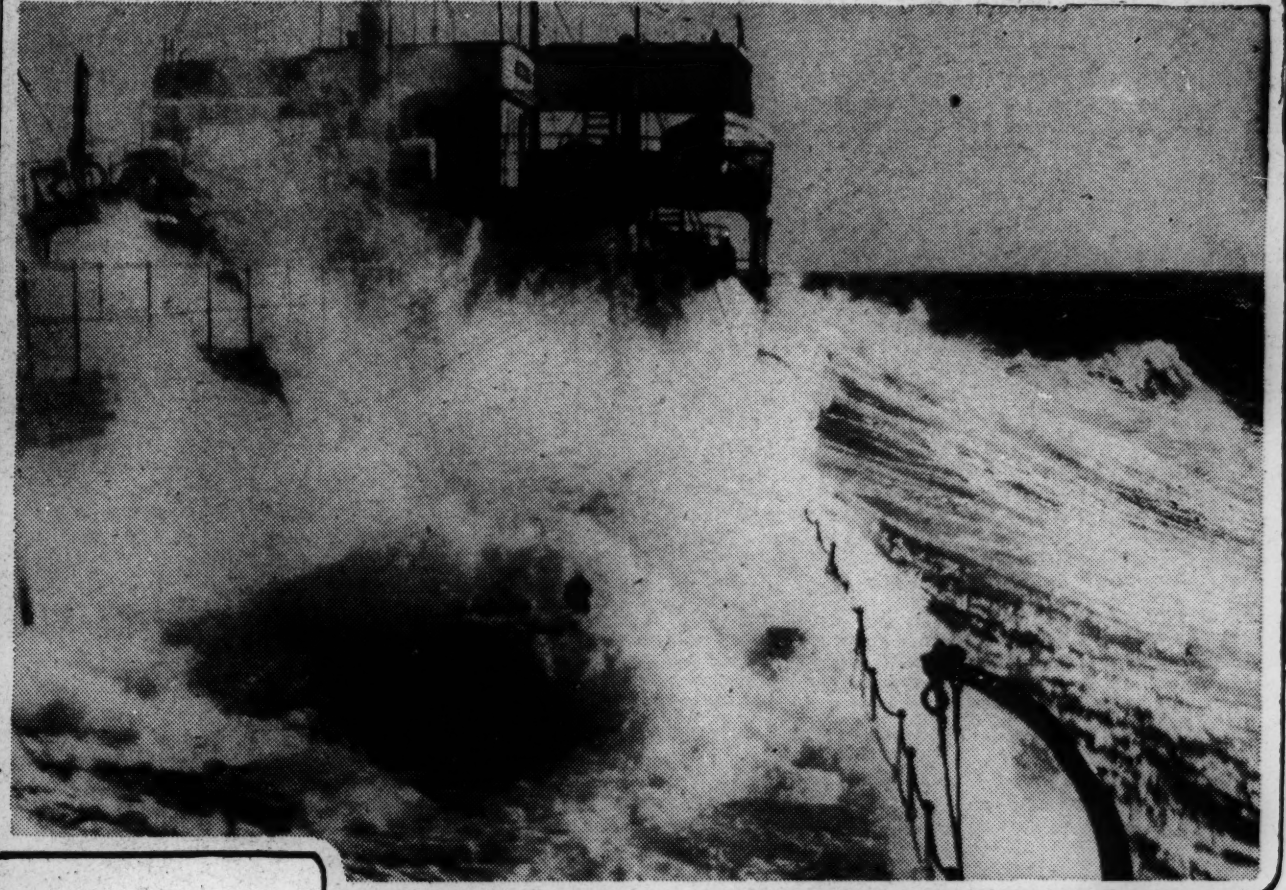
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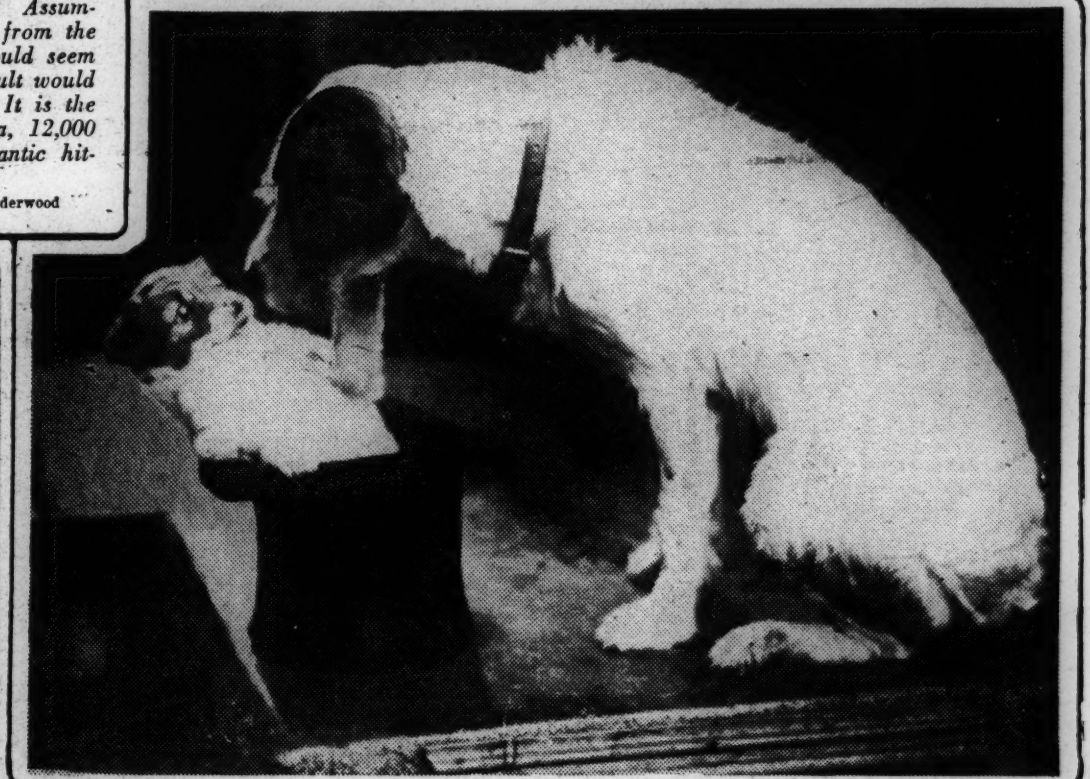
Over the jumps, hitting on all twelve. An interesting study of motion. George Woodin, center, with two of his other jumpers, practicing for the Beverly Horse Show, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Underwood & Underwood



Where was the photographer standing? Assuming his position from the best angle, it would seem that the only result would be a wet print. It is the tanker Trimounta, 12,000 tons, in mid-Atlantic hitting a big wave.

Underwood & Underwood



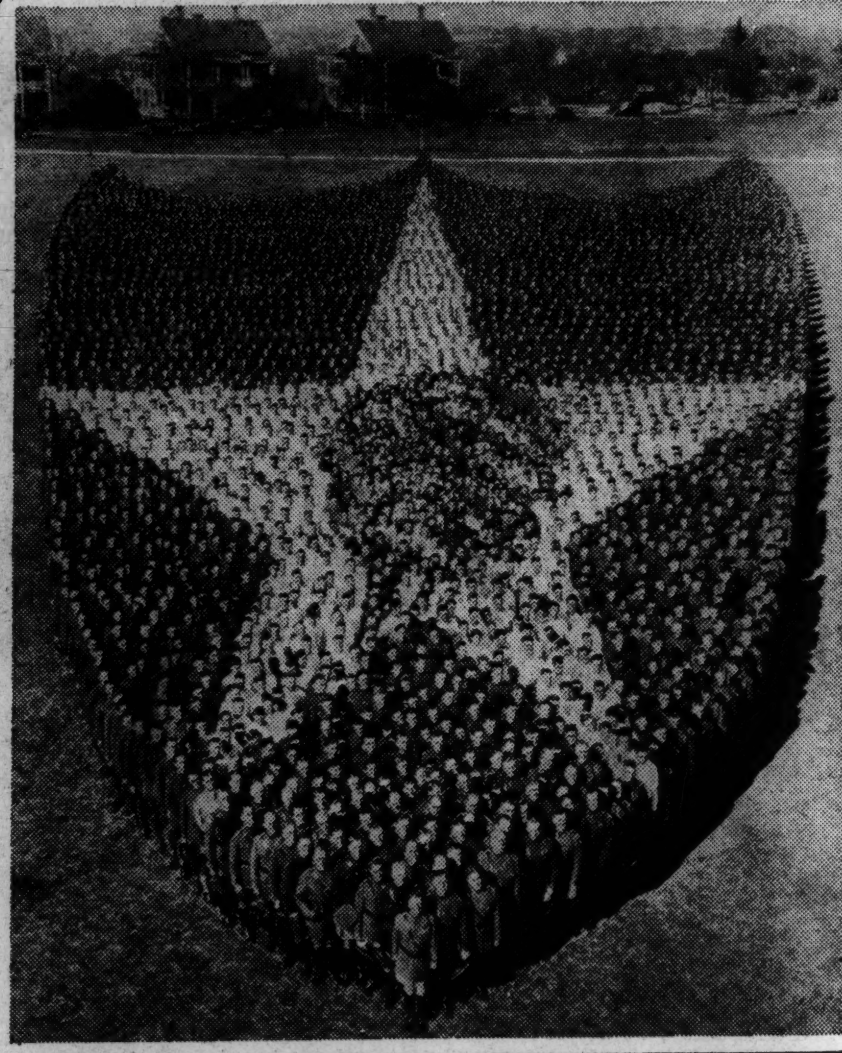
"A skin you love to touch," even shaggy and bristling as it is, must give this parent a thrill. A baby hand on one's cheek, though one happens to be a dog, and the hand a pudgy paw, is one of the joyous compensations of being a parent.

P. & A. Photos



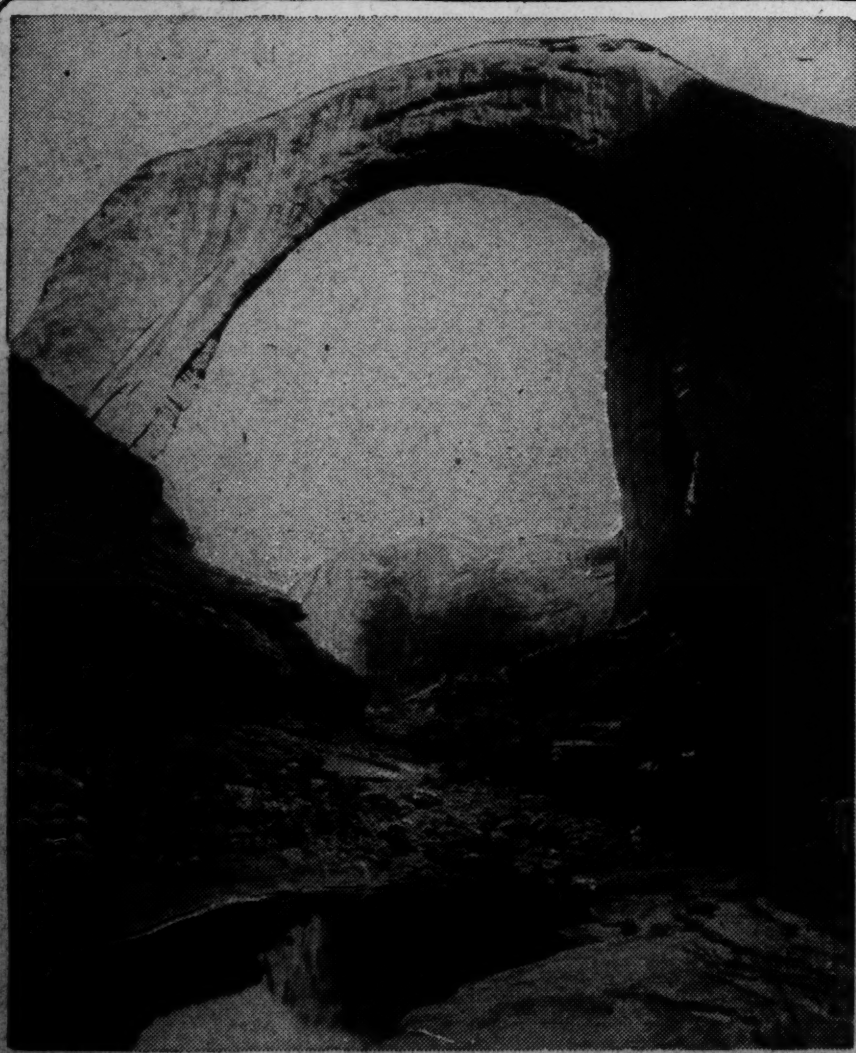
He helped his mother win a gold medal in London, posing while she held the camera. The judges at the International Exhibition of Professional Photography called it the most artistic. Jonathan Conti Royce of Alameda, Calif., is his name.

Keystone View Company



Grouping these hundreds of men (there are 5000, count them) must have required the skill of a movie spectacle director. This insignia of the Second Division, United States Army, was formed by some of its officers and men.

Wide World Photos © G. F. Jennings



It has a long neck and the rift in the wall to the right gives it the appearance of having forelegs. But it isn't alive. It is the Rainbow Natural Bridge, on the slopes of the Navajo Mountains.

Courtesy Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.



Maine's champion fiddler picks a champion fiddle. Mellie Dunham selecting a Stradivarius, dated 1697, from a collection said to be worth \$175,000, to use in a concert. There is a caressing gesture here.

Wide World Photos

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All cars talk comfort. Here again, get the truth by comparison. Let Cleveland Six . . . with its roominess, with its deep, soft cushions, rich upholstery, buoyant spring suspension, easy steering . . . let Cleveland Six reveal its com-

forts by the way it makes you comfortable.

As to low-cost upkeep and long life, just remember that Cleveland Six has the famous Bowen-patented "One Shot" Lubrication System—an advantage possessed by no other car within a mile of the price.

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The new Model 31 Four-Door Sedan is now priced only \$1090; the new Model 31 Coupe, \$1035; the new Model 43 Special Sedan (which a few years ago sold for \$2495) is now \$1345; the new Model 43 Special Coupe, \$1225. Prices f. o. b. Cleveland.

Just do that . . . and you'll thoroughly understand the good and plentiful reasons why the public is placing such a hearty O. K. on Cleveland Six for 1926.

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THE HOME FORUM

Dr. Johnson? Swallows?

Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Triumph of the Vernacular

A FEW days ago I noticed with special interest in The Christian Science Monitor an account of the installation of the new dean of Westminster. The ceremony, it was related, came down from medieval times; and as was appropriate on such a formal ceremonial occasion the address of induction of the official as well as his acceptance of the trust was couched in Latin. But when the dean came to speak from his heart to the assembled throng—and it was a memorable parable that he uttered of the spire of the venerable abbey as a "lantern of idealism"—he used English.

The fact that he spoke in his native tongue is in no way remarkable and seems to call for no comment. Yet his transition from an ancient language to the modern vernacular reminded me of that far-flung transformation of the literature of Europe when Latin was gradually abandoned in favor of the several native tongues. Now it is a mere commonplace of history that for some fifteen hundred years Latin was "the universal medium of written expression and communication of our Western civilization; no language ever enjoyed such widespread use at least in the Occident, for so long a period. The early "national" epics such as "Beowulf," "The Niebelungenlied," "The Song of Roland," and the "Cid," which were inspired by deep racial impulses, took form in their respective tongues. A little later a few of the romances and occasional songs and lyrics. But any writer who looked beyond the narrow confines of his own land with any consciousness of an international audience or with any dream of reaching readers of the future would scarcely consider any medium but the one then believed to be everlasting. This was the vehicle for perpetuating law and every branch of learning, of criticism and belles lettres. When, as rarely happened, a statesman of broad and sympathetic vision like King Alfred commanded the translation of standard Latin works into Anglo-Saxon for the benefit of his people, his example stands forth in history as extraordinarily enlightened. Even in England the national tongue was not used in the service of the church until the time of Shakespeare.

At first sight it seems a paradox that the recovery of classical literature should have stimulated the rise of the vernacular in literary expression. Yet the concerted movement in favor of the native tongues gains momentum only in the Renaissance. In this development it was none other than Dante Alighieri who led the way. Long did he meditate, weighing the advantages against the disadvantages of his epoch-making decision. No Italian language, we must remember, lay ready for his use. Only a simple dialect, which had hitherto been regarded worthy as a literary medium only for an occasional passing bit of verse or prose tale, was his meager material. How could all the richness of vocabulary and dignity be shaped out of such "common" stuff? The "Divine Comedy" is the concrete solution which sheer surpassing genius

wrought for this apparently insoluble problem. In this great work he contemplated purpose by his deliberate choice of the vernacular of a national literary language of which all Italians could be proud. In fact, by a single consummate stroke as if by magic he called a noble tongue into being, and bestowed it upon his people.

That he effected a cherished and contemplated purpose by his deliberate choice of the vernacular of a national literary language of which all Italians could be proud. In fact, by a single consummate stroke as if by magic he called a noble tongue into being, and bestowed it upon his people.

The complete realization of this ideal of expression in the several national tongues was not achieved for three centuries. The immediate successors of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio were led by his example to write in the recently ennobled vernacular as well as in Latin, and it is of high significance that their works which have remained in the remembrance of the literary world—the "Sonnets" of the one and the "Decamerone" of the other—are in Italian. Those in the ancient language have been forgotten by all but a few scholars. In the century after they lived, the native tongue became increasingly prominent as a literary medium. Tasso's great epic, "Jerusalem Delivered," was finished in 1575, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" definitely established his native speech as the vehicle of the most ambitious literary efforts of the future.

In this same century both France and England formally and permanently discovered the vernacular. The dreamed wealth of their developing languages. In the former country the credit of proclaiming the possibilities of the modern vernacular and urging its use belongs to Joachim DuBellay, who in 1549 published his memorable "Defense and Ennoblement of the French Language." The writer knew whereof he spoke, for he was one of the first poets who demonstrated in beautiful verse the possibilities of the vernacular. How much more flexible, he showed, is a living vigorous tongue than one crystallized for all time! How much more naturally enriched by infusion from other tongues! "How beautiful and 'sweetness' ('douceur' is his expression) have already developed in the vernacular! All we need, concluded DuBellay, is to escape from the traditional spell of Latin, turn to the wonderful instrument of expression which we employ in speech, fix the range and use of our own language, and then proceed to make it the medium of a truly national literature.

Much the same case began to be formulated in England a little later in the century, only with a still stronger appeal to the national pride. Beginning with the sound sense of Roger Ascham's "Schoolmaster" in 1570, almost every work of Elizabethan criticism directs attention to the purity of English with the classical languages as a medium of expression. Chapman declared,

Sweet poetry
Will not be clad in her supremacy
With those strange garments, Rome's
hexameters,
As she is English; but in right
prefers
Our native robes, put on with skillful
hands.
English heroes, to those antic
garlands.

Drayton pointed to Chaucer as a pioneer example for all writers, asserting that,

As much as then
The English language could express
to men
He made it do.

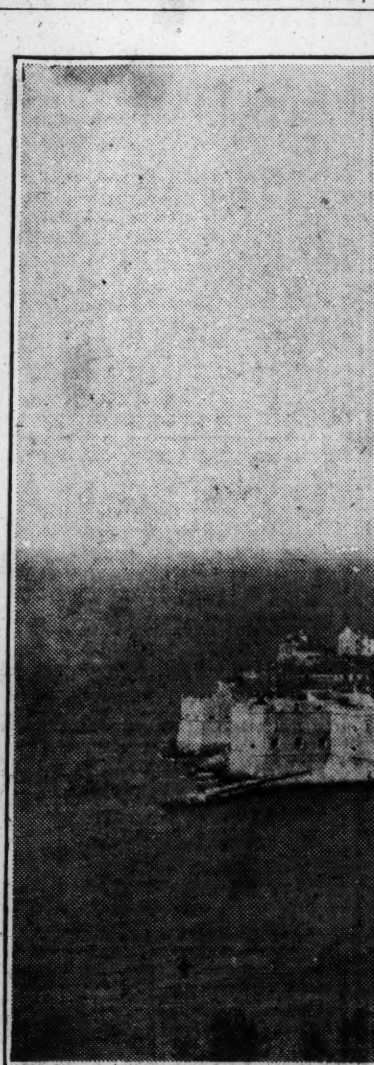
Peele praised his contemporary, Harrington, for his resourcefulness in enriching the vernacular, with the comment that he "purely naturalized strange words and made them all free denizens" in the English tongue. Throughout the period we hear the constant accent of enthusiasm over the newly-realized richness of the language.

Earlier in the century Tyndale's translation of the Bible had brought to the people for the first time an English book which they all could read; it was a marvelous thing in their eyes, and united them as could no other means on the common ground of a supreme religious conviction. The first revealed—the common possession of a great language, "England," says J. H. Green, "became the people of a single book, and that book was the Bible." For our present interest in this survey, the important fact is that this was no longer a Bible in Latin which, of course, the people could not read, but a Bible in English. And the influence of this translation in establishing the vernacular as the medium of literature cannot be overestimated.

From this time on Latin rapidly ceased to be the language even of learned works which might be addressed to a European audience. Milton, in the next century, was the last eminent writer to use an ancient tongue in original composition. By such terms as "vernacular" or "vulgar tongue," it will, of course, be understood that I do not mean the actual spoken language of every day. It is not always realized that the Roman senators who listened to Cicero—and, indeed, the orator himself—used quite different language from that which we now read in his polished periods. So, the Tuscan dialect which Dante heard and spoke in the streets of Florence was but the raw material out of which the "Divine Comedy" was molded. Hence in using the conventionally accepted phrase the "vernacular literature," we understand that which is shaped out of the native speech of the writer. And it is the memorable beginnings of the permanent adoption of that speech as the literary medium which we have here surveyed.

This morning I watched the swallows wheeling against a sky of that faded blue which tells of a glorious summer day to come. When they glided beneath the sun their wings became suddenly transparent, the plumage seemed burned away in a golden fire. Had I not been a slave of the inkpot the sight of them would have more than sufficed me; I should have followed their interwoven paths through the trackless air. . . . I should have saturated myself with the vision of a perfect thing.

But, alas, I am what I am, and that is something worse than Anton Tchekov's Trigorin, whose soul was so pickled in ink that he could not look at a cloud without putting down in his mental notebook that it was



Ragusa in Jugoslavia

Dubrovnik or Ragusa

Colorature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The red bird flashes through the green
Of cedar grove and hides away;
Then, hidden, sings a song much
like
A rainbow set to music gay.

It rises over wind-tossed woods,
As sparkling-hued as sunny showers;
And pours upon the fading fields
The glory of forgotten flowers.

His color song—pearl, silver, rose,
Purple and saffron of the dawn;
Blue noon, red west, staccato stars,
A crimson chord—and he is gone!

—Evantha Caldwell.

The Ancient Roman Family

Character was the chief product of the Roman home life; it was a nursery of the peculiarly Roman qualities, gravitas, pietas, simplicitas, benevolentia. Gravitas is not easily defined, though a glance at certain portrait-busts of Roman worthies tell us what it was. It was the feeling of responsibility in matters both great and small which prevents a man being carried away by ephemeral passions or the reckless enthusiasm which flouts old, well-tried traditions. Rome, like the essential Roman, was never in a hurry to make changes of any sort. Pietas was the habit of paying due respect to traditions and institutions and all duly-constituted authority. Aeneas, Virgil's epitome of the race, was the first in the first place, not because he was a sanctimonious prig (as modern readers are apt to think, remembering his treatment of Dido), but because he was true to his faith in powers human and divine. Simplicitas was the quality of the man who will not be misled by any pompous look-see into losing his grasp of realities. It was a kind of heavenly homeliness. Benevolentia was the spirit of goodwill to relations, dependents and neighbors, the exercise of which made one happy in the happiness of others. The atmosphere of the Roman household fostered these homely virtues and made Roman character what it was.

Roman law, which was Rome's one great and original contribution to the intellectual equipment of the world, grew out of the life of the Roman family with its traditions and strong sense of discipline. The law that thus had its small, selective beginnings was in a sense the crowning work of the family-engendered Roman character. It represented the accumulated results of Roman common-sense, itself a phase of the Roman character, solving problems of man's relations with man as they arose. . . . In the State was just the family writ large, and disputes between citizens or offenses against the commonwealth, which were from the first distinguished, were settled or punished in the spirit of the severe, but just, paternalism—E. B. Osborn, in "The Heritage of Greece and The Legacy of Rome."

like a piano, or a weasel, or a whale. . . . whereas I, looking at the swallows, said to myself "Dr. Johnson," who was not in the least like a swallow. . . . I was bewildered. . . . The swallows still circled unwearied round about the sun. Perhaps I was bemused by them; for it did not occur to me to wonder whether Dr. Johnson had spoken some wise words about swallows. It was the presence of his image I had to explain. And in a little while I remembered that my companion had criticized, some hours before, a common friend for biting his nails, and I in an impulse of charity, had been on the point of saying, "But Dr. Johnson also bit his nails." I did not actually say it, because my com-

panion carries reverence for Dr. Johnson to such a point that I should have gained opprobrium for myself and nothing for our friend by doing so. . . . Dr. Johnson had been suppressed therefore. Now he had bobbed up at the first opportunity. That was settled. But why were swallows an opportunity for him? Again I watched them with half-closed eyes. "Swallows? Dr. Johnson?" I questioned silently. I repeated the incantation and waited. At last, out of I know not what store of forgotten memories, came the answer. "A number of them conglobulate together by flying round and round, and they sleep through the winter at the bottom of a stream." It must, I suppose, be somewhere in Boswell, or can it be

In the Dictionary? There, at any rate, the swallows were, flying round and round, perhaps in the very act of conglobulation. . . . And yet, a moment since, before I had begun to watch them, I should have been positive that Dr. Johnson had never said a word about swallows. The only reason I can suggest for the emergence of the forgotten memory is the one I have suggested; that Dr. Johnson had been suppressed and had seized the first opening to reappear. There, at any rate, he also was, with his bitten nails and his shoes with no right and left, substantially before me, offering me the oddest of old words to describe the serene orbits of the swallows about the sun.—J. Middleton Murry, in "Pencilings."



Copyright J. Tascovic, Ragusa

The Dishes on the Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
These shining bits of china
Have served us many years,
Have blessed us, Oh! so many times,
Yet are just as clear and bright,
Just as ready for tonight!

So many times the mother
Has set them in their place,
So many times has washed
And put them back again,
Their very shape and pattern
Seem part of this old home!

And here tonight they glow
With a soft, new, tender light
Not seen by me before—
These necessary, simple things
That meet our needs so well!
Always gleaming pure and white,
Always shining clear and bright,
These old dishes on the table!

Their quaint pattern and design
Were wrought by one who cared
For just such homely, useful things;
By one who felt the touch of beauty
Should be there.
Someone who caught the gleam
Of constant service
In the simple, homely, needful
things.

Florence Gertrude Thyng.

outlined in wavering shadow a diminutive form at the tiller. Far down the river lights from the Jersey shore began to twinkle. Great incandescent signs, undecipherable at this distance, shot their yellow challenge across the harbor. The clumsy bulk of a ferry boat left its tidy slip and glided out into the purple flood, its string of lighted windows waving serpentine arms on waves washed from the vessel's bow. Solemn, long-drawn blasts from its whistle echoed up and down as the great boat rested on stationary piers to permit a low string of coal barges to creep down toward the city, aided by an importantly puffing tug.

Atop the Palisades the lights of an amusement park, toward which the ferry was bearing its load of pleasure-seekers, blazed from scenic railway, Ferris wheel and aerial swings with enticing intentness, and the broad river, catching their beams, transmuted the blatant invitations into molten gold, studded the gold with sparkling ripples of diamond-white light, and continued on its dignified way unperturbed by its own generosity.

Farther up-stream a string of motor cars trailed a sinuous line from the top of the bluff to the water's edge, where they awaited the arrival of the Dyckman Street ferry, their headlights, pitched at unbelievable angles, performing strange feats of decorative design.

From there north the lights diminished and, save where a sputtering trolley wheel marked the course of a rural carrier or here and there a friendly window stretched beckoning hands across the dark, the Palisades were given over to shadow and silence.

A calm moon, grown reckless for the moment, poured down a flood of silver on the river's bosom. The Albany boat, pouncing swiftly on the channel, drew a streak of flame along the wall's shadowy base, and was accompanied by a cometlike trail of sparks.

With the boat's passing the moon closed her silver reticule and retracted behind the cloudy crows. Massive, imperturbable, the Palisades glowered down on the river; calmly, inexorably, the Hudson rolled on to the sea.

FROM a merely human standpoint of perfection, there is probably no more effective panoply than light. When street lamps were first introduced into the city of London, crime diminished in direct proportion as the area of light increased. Taken in its higher and spiritual significance, light stands for divine intelligence, which radiates absolute harmony of thought and action. Whether considered, therefore, as natural, artificial, or spiritual, light represents the antithesis of darkness, which must always submit to light because it is negative and cannot offer any positive resistance. The Scriptures contain numerous references to light and to darkness as symbols of truth and of error. In fact, the beloved disciple, who perhaps more than the other disciples imbibed his Master's teachings spiritually, makes the definite statement, "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all."

Because of the mistaken belief that things are as they seem, unenlightened humanity has fallen into the error of naively accepting the testimony of the so-called physical senses as true. This error in premise has necessarily darkened the outlook of the human race, and has been the cause of all the ills to which flesh is said to be heir. The so-called wise men of the world, acting upon the assumption that knowledge can be obtained through the observation of material phenomena and from hypotheses based thereon, without spiritual discernment have built their towers of Babel high into the firmament of speculation; but have not thereby added anything to the true intelligence which was reflected and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, who remains to this day the true light of the world.

The writing and reading of many books has led some, no doubt, to believe that the newer the theory the nearer it is to the truth. As a matter of fact, the great need of the human family today is not more truth, but more fidelity to the truth already revealed. It has been well said of a certain type of mentality that it will wrangle for religion, write for it, and fight for it—anything but live for it. As a remedy for this kind of zeal without knowledge, the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy comes as a renaissance of pure Christianity. The practice of the teachings of Christ Jesus being the prerequisite of spiritual understanding, no academic discussion of itself can add anything to the solution of the human problem. The true way having already been marked out by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, Mrs. Eddy humbly acknowledges his leadership and declares that the Bible was her sole teacher in Christian Science.

As at the time of the primitive Christian church, when the truth revealed to the world by Jesus and his faithful followers brought in its wake great contributions to practical knowl-

edge along all lines of human progress, so today the effects of truth can be seen like leaven in the lump of so-called human consciousness. The rapid development now going on in the realm of knowledge and invention fulfills the prediction made by Mrs. Eddy some fifty years ago in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 95), where she says, "We welcome the increase of knowledge and the end of error, because even human invention must have its day, and we want that day to be succeeded by Christian Science, by divine reality."

Through her discovery of the Science of Christianity, Mrs. Eddy proclaimed the need of something higher than physical research in order to gain an absolute understanding of immortality. She penetrated the mysteries of personal sense, and through spiritual discernment gave to the world a demonstrable statement of the divine Principle which interprets light as a "symbol of Truth; revelation and progress" (Science and Health, p. 591). In the light of her discovery Mrs. Eddy saw that, however dark and dreary the world may be at times, nevertheless there is always light shining in the darkness of human belief which contains all the elements necessary to harmonious and permanent existence. She shows all who are obedient to the demands of Christian Science how they may demonstrate the ever-presence of that spiritual light which is able to heal all the ills of the flesh.

Like the sun's rays, which produce no illumination in space where there is no object to reflect it, so the light of Truth requires humility and receptive thought to which to impart its healing rays. The constantly accumulating evidence of spiritual healing in the world today is overwhelming proof that the "Sun of righteousness" spoken of by the prophet Malachi, "with healing in his wings," shines among us today with ever increasing strength; and, as Mrs. Eddy shows, it needs only to be understood in order that its healing power may be demonstrated. Failure to appreciate and obey the teachings of Christ Jesus produced in the history of our world what is known as the Dark Ages. This darkness was due, no doubt, to a rejection of that light from which the so-called carnal mind instinctively recoils, but which is essential to make even human existence humane and morally progressive.

Christian Science has come to destroy the darkness of materialism and sensuality, and to rekindle in human consciousness "the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God," and in whom all mankind have the promise of salvation.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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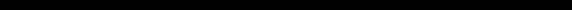
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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Maria Gallenga, an Artist in Clothes

Rome
Special Correspondence

IN SPITE of anathemas hurled at fashions, it is generally agreed that the present period has developed greater civilization in dress. How much this is due to the courage of a few who led the way to a more plastic figure and a wider grith will never be known. It is admitted, however, that Donna Maria Gallenga was among those who helped to give woman this freedom in her clothes.

Though here is a name familiar in all the great cities of the world, in Rome it does not merely convey the thought of delightful dress designs but recalls an artist of great charm.

Not only has she a gift for designing clothes and painting them with beautiful patterns but, unlike many other women who, busy with the subject of dress, seem to care little what they themselves put on, Maria Gallenga, if she needed an advertisement, and she does not, would be a living poster for herself. It is difficult not to trust the taste of a woman who is eminently successful with her own appearance.

Makes Living Figures Into Pictures

Several years ago while working in her studio at her picture, Maria Gallenga started painting with designs of various colors the chiffon scarves she wore. These were so much liked by her friends that, little by little, she persuaded her to make a serious study of the art of painting on silk and velvet.

Soon she found herself established as a maker of human pictures, and her first exhibition was held in Rome at the Lyceum Club where her mannequins were women and girls well known in Rome who made effective pictures in garments not unlike those worn by their ancestors. Her efforts have now been crowned by winning the Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition of Decorative Arts.

Maria Gallenga's dresses, in spite of sometimes being medieval in character, are also cut on modern lines, and there is nothing of hers that it is impossible to wear as easily in an Italian villa, furnished in an early Florentine manner (a mode of furnishing that will soon be as disagreeable to the eye as Horace Walpole's revival of Gothic) as in a Louis XIV drawing-room. In fact, because her clothes conform to rules

that do not alter, that hold their own with every change of fashion, they would not look out of place anywhere.

Timeless Because Beautiful

By dint of many experiments, Maria Gallenga is now able to stamp her silks and velvets with silver and gold of various shades which, even when the silk or velvet is dyed or cleaned, still keeps its original silver or gold sheen. She gave up the use of other colors, deciding that the style of the material was color enough.

Now that fashion has grasped the beauty of straight lines, the dresses

of Maria Gallenga appeal to a far greater number of women, though they will always, as other truly subtle and beautiful things, be rightly appreciated only by people of taste.

The designs painted on her cloaks and dresses are often copied from old pictures, and, indeed, many of the dresses themselves are adapted and modified from pictures by Carpaccio and from frescoes on the walls of palaces and churches.

It is a delightful sight to see, in a really old Florentine room, the daughter of the house, a slight girl figure, standing by a heavy piece of Tuscan furniture in one of Gallenga's velvet dresses. It seems as if Time had reversed his wheel and permitted a sojourn in a gorgeous past full of color and beauty.



Donna Maria Gallenga of Rome, Designer of Costumes, Who Won the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition of Decorative Arts.

Shoes, Shoe Trees and Racks

SHOES should be placed on shoe trees immediately after they have been removed from one's feet. While they are warm, shoes will take their natural shape on the trees, which causes them to look better and last longer than if allowed to wait for attention.

There is a variety of shoe trees. Some may be purchased for the small sum of 10 cents a pair. Trees with flexible inserts can easily be shortened or bent to fit children's shoes. Dainty shoe trees can be made by enameling or gilding the inexpensive ones or by covering the inserts with ribbon about an inch wide, shirring the ribbon on either side and adding a small bow to finish the ends. The toe and ball-end are pretty gilded.

Satin and suede shoes should always be brushed before putting them away. New lifts on the heels of worn shoes frequently prolong their wearing qualities, while whole new heels on satin slippers sometimes make the slippers wearable when they would otherwise be discarded. When the heels and toes of suede shoes become slightly worn or shiny, rub the worn places with a piece of very fine sandpaper. This process will take away the gloss, lifting the nap of the suede and making the leather more receptive to the powder polish used for this kind of leather.

Patent leather shoes can be kept from deep cracking by oiling them with vaseline and placing them on shoe trees as soon as they are taken off. The oil should be rubbed into the leather while the shoes are warm; this keeps the leather soft. If patent leather shoes are allowed to remain off the shoe trees without oil, the leather becomes hard. Then, when the feet are forced into the shoes, the leather is apt to crack all the way through.

Heel and Toe Protectors

An inexpensive, attractive and helpful article, in the way of a protector for shoes, to be worn when one is working in the kitchen, can be purchased ready-made. A simple way to make a similar protector is to place a shoe on a piece of oil cloth or rubber sheeting and trace the sole of the shoe, allowing about two inches on two sides and at the toe and enough on the fourth side to end completely to cover the instep. The last side is best made rounding. Two such pieces should be cut; they can be hemmed all the way around. A piece of narrow elastic should be sewed on either side of each protector in such a way that the elastic will fit under the arch, thus holding the protector in place.

For the woman who drives her own car there are heel-protectors to protect the heels of her dainty slippers or her shoes. These protectors can be purchased at a reasonable price and they save many scratches.

Accommodations for Shoes

It is needless to say that shoes should never be kept on the floor. Even though the floor seems spotlessly clean, dust and lint will accumulate and, too, shoes kept in this manner are invariably in the way. Nowadays (unless the closet is built with accommodations for shoes) it is well to buy one of the numerous

inexpensive shoe racks there are on the market. Some have shoe trees attached, others are made in the form of a shelf and both kinds can be fastened to the closet door at any height desired. Once these racks are installed, no one will want to be without several for each member of the family.

Little Folks Not Forgotten

The little folks should not be forgotten, for their shoes, too, need proper care. When the younger members of the family have their own shoe trees and racks, the habit of being orderly soon becomes a part of their daily routine.



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French Anise-Seed Cakes

Beat 3 eggs until light, add 1/2 cup of sugar (1 cupful) and 1/2 cup of flour (2 cupfuls). Add anise seed to taste. Drop from a spoon on to buttered pans, making small round cakes. Bake until faintly brown in a moderate oven—177 degrees to 204 degrees C. (350 degrees to 400 degrees F.).

Francescas

Beat 2 eggs until light, adding 1 cupful of sugar, 1 scant half-cupful of flour, 2 squares of melted chocolate, 1/2 cupful of cocoa, 1/2 cupful of melted butter and 1 cupful of chopped nuts. Bake in a sheet on buttered paper 15 minutes at 177 degrees C. (350 degrees F.). Cut in squares while hot.

Marrons Glacés

Place the chestnuts on the fire in cold water. Boil 5 minutes, take out and strip outer and inner skins while hot. Put them into syrup made by boiling together 1/2 pound of sugar (1 cupful), 1 quart of water and 1 tablespoonful of butter. As soon as the syrup boils, reduce the heat until very low. Use a large amount of syrup to the quantity of chestnuts. This syrup should diminish slowly. When the syrup is quite thick take out the chestnuts, drain, and add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla to the syrup. Remove the syrup adhering to the chestnuts by pouring boiling water on them. Dry well. Now beat the syrup until it is opaque. Roll the chestnuts in it. Remove with a skimmer and let them dry on a sieve. Prunes may be treated this same way.

Savarin

Add softened yeast and 1 cupful of flour to 1 cupful of warm milk, and let it rise. Then add 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1/2 cupful of melted butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 5 eggs beaten, rind of 1 lemon, 2 tablespoonfuls of some flavoring, and 2 cupfuls of flour. Beat until smooth and light. Butter several large ring forms or molds, sprinkle with chopped almonds and half fill with dough. Let rise to the top of the mold and bake at 204 degrees C. (350 degrees F.) for about one-half hour. When baked,

turn from the mold, and while hot pour over it the following syrups: Press 1 small can of apricots through sieve, add 1/2 cupful of sugar, and let boil to a syrup. Pour this over the savarin while hot, basting until it is nearly absorbed.

Scottish Shortbread

Cream together as one does pie crust 3/4 of a cupful of butter (some substitute may be used but butter gives a better flavor), 1/2 cupful of sugar and 2 cupfuls of flour; some persons prefer to use rice flour, but very acceptable shortbread may be made with wheat flour.

It is necessary to work this mixture with the hands on a board, in order to get it well blended. When well mixed put it in a buttered pan and press together with the hand or a spoon. When the mixture is in an even sheet, mark into squares. An almond half may be placed on each square. Bake 35 to 45 minutes, until delicately toned, at 177 degrees C. (350 degrees F.). If a butter substitute is used, the flavor will be improved with the addition of a pinch of salt.

Spanish Sweets

One-fourth pound candied cherries, 1/4 pound seeded raisins, 1/4 pound of figs, 1/4 pound of dates, 1/4 pound of almonds, 1/4 pound of English walnuts, 1/4 pound of hickory or pecan nut-meats, and powdered sugar.

Mix all the fruit together and grind fine, or chop. Sprinkle a board with powdered sugar, toss on the mixture, knead well, roll 1/4 inch thick and cut into small squares.

This will keep indefinitely when packed in layers in tin boxes.

Creole Pralines

These are typical of New Orleans, the most foreign city in the United States.

Boil together 1 cupful of maple or brown sugar, 1/2 cupful of New Orleans molasses, 1 cupful of cream and

LEARN TO MAKE CANDIES OR CAKES

and start an attractive money making business in a shop or your own home. Resident and correspondence course. Send for booklet C. Director, Doris K. Weigert.

PROFESSIONAL CANDY MAKING
17 West 48th Street, New York

Set-of-3 Pearl Pins \$1 POST PAID

This handsome set consists of 3 Pearl Bar Pins, as follows—One long bar pin and two smaller ones, as illustrated. Very useful for cuffs, lingerie, baby pins, collars, etc. Sent postpaid. Write for our special rates.

ROYAL SOCIETY STATIONERY CO.
104 West 42d Street, New York

200 sheets, 100 envelopes to match.

\$1.00; 100 folded sheets, 100 envelopes, \$1.50. Specially correct. All printed in dark blue ink, up to 4 lines or attractive 3-letter monogram; sheet size, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for our special rates.

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ROYAL SOCIETY STATIONERY CO.
104 West

STOCKS MOVE
IN AN UNEVEN
PRICE RANGESpecialties Claim Most
Attention in Today's
Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Stock prices moved with rather narrow limits at the opening of today's market but the main tendency was again upward.

Gains of a point or more were recorded by American Woolen, du Pont and Gold Dust, the last named touching a new record high.

Oil was slow in responding to the announcement of higher crude oil and gasoline prices.

Public utilities sprang into speculative favor on a revival of merger reports, Electric Power, Philadelphia Company and Montana Power selling 1/2 to 2 points higher before the end of the first half hour.

Bullish demonstrations also were successfully conducted in a number of sugar and specialties. Great Western Sugar jumped 4 points, United Fruit 3, and Lullum Steel, Coca Cola, Associated Oil and Canadian Pacific advanced 1 to 2 1/2 points.

There were few rest spots. Ward B sold off as a result of the opposition to the proposed gigantic baking merger, and heaviness also cropped out in Interboro Baking Trans and Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies.

Foreign exchanges opened steady. Demand sterling ruled firm around \$4.83-84, and cables held within 1-1/2 cent of gold parity. French francs eased slightly to 3.74 cents.

Market Rumors Briskly

Persistent accumulation of a varied assortment of public utility issues, a reduction in the rates for call loans to 4 1/2 per cent, after renewals had been made at 5, and buoyancy of various specialties caused the market to move briskly at midday after an interval of selling in which a number of shares were depressed from 1 to 3 points.

Westinghouse Air Brake declined 5 1/2, and Peoples Gas, Canadian Pacific, National Biscuit and Gold Dust 3 to 4.

South Porto Rican Sugar touched a new high at 14 1/2 after declining to 14 1/4.

Bonds in Demand

Price movements in today's bond trading were moderate. The general trend was toward higher levels. New top prices for the year were attained by several normally inactive issues of eastern railroads and utilities.

Yorke, Susquehanna & Western general and refunding 5s and Wilkes-Barre & Eastern first 5s. Offsetting these gains was decline in the Delaware & Hudson convertible 5s and Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s.

The rising tendency of gasoline and crude oil prices enabled the market to overcome the effects of yesterday's profit taking, with Sinclair and Pan-American issues resuming leadership of the market movement.

Local traction obligations also recovered their balance, but reactionary tendencies persisted in American Writing Paper, Consolidated Gas, and International Telephone 5 1/2s.

Foreign bonds remained firm but United States Government issues were irregular. An offering of \$7,000,000 of St. Louis & San Francisco equipment notes offered today was quickly subscribed.

COCOA AND RUBBER
EXCHANGE OPENING
IN NEW YORK TODAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—With widespread interest aroused in the marketing of rubber by the recent efforts of American manufacturers to stimulate production, the first organized trading in rubber futures in the United States began on the Cocoa and Rubber Exchange of America today.

Trading was given an international aspect by the presence of representatives from more than two score foreign firms. Approximately 100 American firms also were represented on the floor as trading was begun.

Initial prices ranged from 64 cents a pound for the May delivery to 61 cents a pound for December.

The exchange has adopted the rubber world's standard unit of trading of five tons, or 11,200 pounds. An unusual feature of trading will take the form of "spread" orders, which permit hedging of rubber parcels for serial monthly shipment periods current in the rubber trade. Trading is permitted for 15 months of the year.

Officials of the exchange, expressing their satisfaction in the general interest shown in rubber trading, declared that it would be a profitable method for American manufacturers, traders and the public to exert a voice in the marketing of rubber and its prices, heretofore largely dominated by foreign interests.

The dual capacity of the Cocoa and Rubber Exchange has been indicated by the fact that trading in the two commodities was conducted in adjoining rooms. Interest in the inauguration of rubber trading, however, was so keen that trading in cocoa was interrupted, but hereafter dealings will proceed simultaneously.

A third ring eventually may be established for trading in burlap, now dealt in almost exclusively abroad.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
EDISON STOCK PLANS

The Southern California Edison Company authorizes E. H. Rollins & Sons, as agents, to announce that notices are being sent to more than 80,000 stockholders relative to a proposed reclassification of the several classes of the company's stock.

The plan provides for the conversion of the authorized amount of 7 per cent preferred stock, Series "A," by \$30,000,000.

This will be accomplished by increasing the authorized amount of 5 per cent preferred stock, Series "B," by \$10,000,000, and by the authorization of a new issue of 5 per cent preferred stock of \$20,000,000.

The plan will be accomplished by increasing the authorized amount of 5 per cent preferred stock, Series "B," by \$10,000,000, and by the authorization of a new issue of 5 per cent preferred stock of \$20,000,000.

Edwards Manufacturing Company of Augusta, Me., in six months ended Dec. 31, 1925, after expending and marketing down cotton, stock in process and finished goods inventories to market for cotton at end of year, showed a net income of \$14,907. In the first half of the year company earned \$75,280, equal to \$2.38 per share. For six months to Dec. 31, 1924, company showed loss of \$60,927.

JOINT STOCK LAND BANKS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Farm Loan Bureau in a consolidated statement of the conditions of the stock and bonds at close of business Dec. 31 gives assets of \$50,746,077, of which net mortgage loans amount to \$45,550,000; liabilities \$50,746,077, of which farm loans outstanding amounted to \$516,347,788.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	Low Feb.	Last.	Sales	High	Low Feb.
100 Abtill...	82	82	82	82	82
500 Adams Ex. 108	108	108	108	108	108
100 Adv. Rub. 18	18	18	18	18	18
1000 Abundant 23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
100 Air Reduc. 110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Al. Rub. 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
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2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
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4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
2000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
4000 Al. Ch. 118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
200					

LIGHT BUYING REPORTED IN COTTON CLOTH

Mills Have Less Forward
Delivery Business Than
Year Ago

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (Special).—Cotton gray goods markets were disappointing during the last week, and manufacturers are being forced to the conclusion that they have been too optimistic as to the business prospects.

Although much business was placed direct and privately during the last two or three weeks since the advent of the buyers who attended the National Wholesale Drygoods Convention in New York, and it is impossible to tell exactly what this total was, there is position to make very shrewd estimates of the aggregate volume of business passing are virtually all in agreement that the cloth mills have less forward delivery business in hand today by a large margin than they had a year ago at this time, taking the industry as a whole.

This is exactly opposite to the condition existing in December and is due to the comparatively light buying during January this year.

Production, on the other hand, is going forward at a faster rate than a year ago, and there are some mills making goods of the medium or coarser type that find themselves having a larger volume of their orders running out in March and early April, and nothing as yet in hand with which to replace them.

Much Overturning Work.—Overturning work is being done to a larger extent than ever before. Some of the eastern mills running on special old constructions or goods of a seasonal nature are being forced to rush production with two-shift operations, in order to get the goods out in time to catch the season's buying demand. This was due to the buyer's dilatory tactics in placing orders in the first place, and production is being forced now in response to the urgent requests of the buyer for deliveries.

In the South there is an attempt to make up for the suffering from the curtailment of growing out of the drought in the early fall months, and some claim there are more southern plants being kept open than there are on a single shift schedule.

Orders in hand are not sufficient to absorb so great a production volume, and in some quarters goods are beginning to pile up, in spite of the fairly steady rate of consumption.

Buyers of gray goods are weary of the situation, and are no longer worried about getting sufficient supplies of fabric. They are holding off in the belief that continued overproduction will depress prices, or at least will prevent any price advances, and mills are finding it impossible to move their product except at substantial concessions.

Even the trade in finished goods is slowing up somewhat as fears of a shortage of goods have been almost entirely dissipated. Goods are moving in small volume, and intermediate distributors are not disposed to anticipate requirements even in a limited way. This has been another factor in making gray goods buyers hesitate.

Manufacturers have not been inebriated to the situation, and some have sought to steal a march on competitors by booking all the long future business they could get, even at prices substantially lower than the current market levels. This business was being done quietly, but it made buyers unwilling to operate at full market prices except on goods absolutely needed at once.

Print Cloth Slow.—It was the print cloth yarn construction that was suffering most from the slackening tendency. Standard 8 1/2-inch 5 1/2 yard 64x60s were moving in a limited way for spot delivery at 8 1/2c, and February goods were also bringing this price with an occasional bargain lot an eighth of a cent cheaper. March was bought at 8 1/2c, while April deliveries were available in small quantities in quantity at 8 1/2c, and occasionally even this figure was shaded.

On the 8 1/2x22s, there were sales of spots at 10 1/2c, and other grades of which was the generally ruling price for February goods, while March deliveries were available in quantity at 10 1/2c and April at 10 1/2c.

Some scarcity in quick deliveries of 6 1/2 yard 60x48s developed, with trading at 7 1/2c and even at 8c, though late February and March were offered at 7 1/2c and 7 3/4c.

There was interest at 12 1/2c in four-yard 80 squares and some trading, while Fall River reported sales of 44x40s, 8 1/2 yard goods at 5 1/2c in some volume.

Sheetings More Active.—Narrow print cloths were also more active, with sizable trading in 24x40s at 6 to 6 1/2 cents and in the 28x40s at 1/4 of 1 cent higher. Fall River sales were estimated at 100,000, for the week, but better trading toward the close, and this figure included many old constructions, a goodly quantity of satens and twills and considerably more in thin goods.

Sheetings sold more actively this week, and in some constructions difficulty was experienced in getting spots, even at a premium, but there were plenty of forward deliveries in the market.

In the fine goods division of the market there was the same disappointment at the volume of orders taken, though buying was steadier and included many small repeat orders.

The slackening affected chiefly the plainer weaves, and the buying of satens and fancy fabrics continued to be diminished volume. Prices throughout the list were nominally unchanged, but there was some disposition among manufacturers to reach for orders, even at slightly lower figures, in an effort to keep their plants running at full capacity.

Confidence in the continuous flow of full capacity production through the spring and summer months is beginning to wane a little now, for most of the fine goods manufacturers are determined not to pile up unsold stocks to any considerable degree.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT
(Earnings of Controlled Companies)

	1925	1924
Nov gross	\$7,429,309	\$3,655,148
Balance after taxes	1,573,489	1,413,331
12 months' gross	41,682,133	32,768,143
Balance after taxes	17,160,929	15,406,722

*Before interest, depreciation, etc.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
*Am Edw Tr of Int com.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Diversified Tr Shares	16 1/2	16 1/2
Investment Tr Shares	11 1/2	11 1/2
In Sec Tr of Am (no part)	10 1/2	10 1/2
Do 7% of ser A	10 1/2	10 1/2
Do 6 1/2% of ser B	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mass Inv Tr	64	65
Un Amer Elec Co	24	25
Un Amer Elec Co	24	25
Un Amer Ry	14	15
Un Bankers	12	13

BONDS

	102 1/2	102 1/2
Int Sec Tr Am ser A	102 1/2	102 1/2
Do ser B	99	101
Do ser C	99	101

*New units.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

High	Low
Am Ag Chm 7 1/2% '41	105 1/2
Am Ag Sugar 8 1/2% '35	99 1/2
Am Chain deb 8 1/2% '33	99 1/2
Am Chain deb 8 1/2% '31	99 1/2
Am Chain deb 8 1/2% '29	99 1/2
Am Chain deb 8 1/2% '27	99 1/2
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Am Chain deb 8 1/2% '97	99 1/2
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ANOTHER TIE IN STANDING

Columbia U. C. and Yale Club Deadlocked for Lead in Class B

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS STANDING					
	Matches		Games		P.C.
	Won	Lost	Won	Lost	
Columbia U.C. 7	3	2	44	26	.700
Yale Club 1	7	3	41	29	.700
Harvard Club 7	4	5	51	26	.636
New York A.C. 6	4	6	36	34	.600
Princeton Club 4	6	2	29	41	.400
Crescent A.C. 4	7	7	32	45	.461
Montclair A.C. 1	9	1	19	51	.100

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Another tie in the standing developed yesterday in the metropolitan class B squash tennis team championship, when New York Athletic Club, after dropping two matches in a row, suddenly developed greater strength and defeated the leaders, the Columbia University Club, 6 matches to 1, while Yale Club and Harvard Club both advanced by easy victories. Yale Club is now tied with Columbia University Club, with two

Only one of the regulars of the Columbia University Club, W. D. L. Starbuck, was able to stem the tide of

defeat when the New York Athletic Club team defeated the former leaders on the Central Park South courts. J. D. Kennedy, the Columbia leader, fell before W. E. Chambers and the other

members of the team were equally unable to display their finest squash. J. C. Rochester, a former Squash Club player, took his place for the first time on the Mercury Foot lineup and added considerable strength to the team. The summary:

W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., defeated J. D. Kennedy, Columbia U. C.

19-13, 18-17.
 10. J. Starbuck, Columbia U. C.,
 defeated S. R. Green, New York A. C.
 8-15, 15-12, 15-10.
 11. Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C.,
 defeated J. N. Cole, Columbia U. C., 9-15,
 15-12, 15-10.
 12. D. B. Rich, New York A. C., defeated
 R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., 15-12,
 16-13.
 13. J. C. Rochester, New York A. C., de-
 feated N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C.,
 15-12, 16-15, 15-12.
 14. J. S. Lyons, New York A. C., defeated
 J. L. Kriebel, Columbia U. C., 6-15,
 15-13.
 15. W. B. Richert, New York A. C., de-

Yale Club displayed its old-time style in the match against Crescent Athletic Club, and though E. R. Larigan, and E. W. Kleiner, the first two players of the Crescents, came through with victories after hard fought matches with Francis Day and L. H. Sonneborn, the balance of the Yale Club team managed to capture their matches, though three of the five required three games. K. R. Smith had an especially difficult task to overcome

the veteran Norman F. Torrance, the score being 17—15, 15—17, 15—12. The summary:

E. R. Larian, Crescent A. C., defeated Francis Day, Yale Club, 14—17, 15—12, 15—1.

H. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 5—15, 18—15, 15—10.

Ziegler Sargent, Yale Club, defeated E. P. Cyplot, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—9.

C. H. Sudler Jr., Yale Club, defeated J. E. Ivins, Crescent A. C., 9—15, 15—6, 15—2.

W. B. Schleiter, Yale Club, defeated T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent A. C., 14—17.

13-10, 15-5.
K. R. Smith, Yale Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 17-15, 15-17, 15-12.
Yale Stevens, Yale Club, defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent A. C., 15-10, 15-12.

The victory of Harvard Club was expected, but a surprise came when E. R. Brumley, the Harvard, leader, was defeated by R. Mason Kirkland, after having beaten him every time they have met this season. Brumley started well, but was unable to maintain his pace, and lost the remaining games by wide margins. The sum-

mary:
R. M. Kirkland, Montclair A. C., defeated E. R. Brumley, Harvard Club, 5-15, 15-7, 15-8.
F. W. Dort, Harvard Club, defeated C. F. Brown, Montclair A. C., 15-7, 15-10.
J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated L. D. Roberts, Montclair A. C., 15-6, 15-3.
C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, de-

defeated R. B. Luchars, Montclair A. C.,
 15-12, 15-6.
 C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, defeated
 J. G. Waldron, Montclair A. C., 7-15,
 15-7, 15-1.
 G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated
 Robert Messer, Montclair A. C., 15-4,
 12-15, 15-8.
 Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, defeated
 Edward Dillon, Montclair A. C., by de-
 fault.

PARATION

ANNUAL BOAT-RACE

Cam River Prevents Racing
to Find Four New Blues

bridge rowing have so many products
of Shrewsbury School coaching been
candidates for seats in the eight to

It is interesting, too, to note that in each of the boats, as constituted early

On the boats, as constituted early this term, there are three men from Lady Margaret Boat Club—the boat club of St. John's College and the oldest club established for eight oar rowing on the Cam. They include in "A" crew J. C. H. Booth, of Durham, who distinguished himself last year by winning the Colquhoun Sculls, emblematic of the championship of the Cam

After a fortnight's training in January, the two crews, from which Ambler was expected to choose his eight for the big encounter on March

"A" Crew.—Bow, S. K. Tubbs, Shrewsbury and Calus, 11st. 12lbs.; No. 2, J. C. H. Booth, Durham and Lady Margaret, 12st. 3lbs.; No. 3, G. H. Ambler, Shrewsbury and Clare, 12st. 7lbs.; No. 4, L. V. Bevan, Bedford and Lady Margaret, 13st. 7lbs.; No. 5, J. B. Bell, Geelong and Jesus, 12st. 9lbs.; No. 6, J. C. Collins, Eton and St. Trinity, 14st. 2lbs.; No. 7, M. F. A. Keen, Haileybury and Lady Margaret,

st. 6lbs.; stroke, E. C. Hamilton-Russell, Eton and Third Trinity, 11st. 5lbs.; Coxswain, J. A. Brown, Clifton and 8st.

"B" Crew—Bow, R. A. Symonds, Bedford and Lady Margaret, 11st. 5lbs.; No. 2, W. F. Smith, Shrewsbury and First Trinity, 11st. 7lbs.; No. 3, J. C. Colercroft, Radley and Pembroke, 11st. 6lbs.; No. 4, A. G. S. Willis, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, 11st. 2lbs.; No. 5,

*Rowed against Oxford last March.

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Telephone 1014

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All kinds of Repairs executed on the Premises.
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SPORTS WEAR
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Colmore Row, BIRMINGHAM

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Complete training, also coaching for con-
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concentrate every session, practice rooms,
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Suits and Costumes made to measure.
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a "perfect" player piano.
Price 180 guineas net.
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Canterbury
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St. Margaret's St., Canterbury
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Waving

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on your coiffure

ARTHURS STORES

WESTBOURNE GROVE
For Best Quality

MEAT
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(From LUCILLE)

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MILLINERY
15A Hanover Square, W. 1
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Four Special Qualities
COAL

Per Ton
Best House.....49/-
Nottingham Brights.....46/-
Best Kitchen.....45/-
Best Kitchen Nuts.....45/-

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234 Earl's Court Rd., S. W. 5
Telephone Western 273

Nell Stewart

Tel. Grosvenor 1013.
Sells Fruit Flowers
Wedding Bouquets
Attends to Window
Boxes & Florals
Decorations.
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Piccadilly, W. 1.

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Hair Specialists
Posticheurs d'Art 60 Conduit St.
Permanent Waving, London
W. 1.
Manicure Regent 4782
Shingling & Permanent Waving by
LAY & MORETON is Exclusive.

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Ladies' & Children's Hairdressing
SPECIAL HAIRBRUSHING
SHAMPOOING, MANICURE, etc.

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Grov.: 2187

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Day & Evening Gowns—
Blouses

Evelyn Malcolm
37 South Molton Street, W. 1.
Telephone Mayfair 5904.

MRS. CHRISTIE

Delicious Chocolates 4/- lb.
CANDIES, FUDGE, DESSERT SWEETS, ETC.

345 Fulham Rd., S. W. 10.
Tel. Ken. 7378. Buses 14, 90, 81.
No Early Closing

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23 BUCKLEBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House—
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4.
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Gifts: Central 5930

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Books, Book Covers, Pictures, Markers,
American greeting cards for every occasion.
Sole Agent for "Best Craft Booked
Gifts" (Beautiful and Inexpensive)

French Dressmaker & Milliner

makes up Ladies' own Materials
Moderate Charges
Mlle. COLO, 1 Leonard Place
(Near High St.), Kensington

GLADOLA LTD.

E. J. WATSON & SONS
ROBES
222 Oxford St., W. 1.

ORGANS

Suitable for CHURCH or SCHOOLROOM
Several 1" & 2" Manual
Instruments from £50
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66 Red Lion St., Holborn London, W. C.

BALDWIN & WALKER LTD.

LADIES' WOOL
Vivella Knitting Yarn
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Another anniversary of the League of Nations has just been celebrated. Officially it came into existence with the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles on Jan. 10, 1920. It would be possible to argue that the League has not accomplished all that it set out to accomplish, and that the hopes of its promoters have not been entirely fulfilled; but that would be an unfair way of considering its activities. Rather should one examine what it has actually done. Then it would be found that, if it has not reached a standard which was arbitrarily fixed at the beginning, it has, nevertheless, succeeded in performing much useful work which might otherwise have remained unfulfilled, and that it holds out a promise of increasing results.

Antagonists of the League are entitled, if they wish, to declare that it is not yet ideal, but the most implacable antagonist cannot fail to admit that it has been a useful organization. If one sets a mark for any institution, it is highly improbable that the mark will be attained. What is much more important is to judge the institution, not by comparison with an ideal but in itself. If the League had not existed, undoubtedly many problems which have been solved would still be troubling the world. Therefore, it is no argument against the League to assert that it has not in the short space of six years solved every post-war problem.

In the opening words of the Covenant, the League proposed "to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security." International co-operation is now a reality. There is a consciousness of the need for world solidarity which was not felt a few years ago, and that consciousness has been translated into many indisputable acts. International peace is an objective toward which we are still striving, but the prospects of peace are greater than the sternest critics would have thought possible. International security is being increased every day. Last year gave us a greater measure of security, and the coming year probably will add to that security. One may rightly protest that the pace is not swift enough, but one may not protest that the path is not the right path.

During 1925 the operations of the League were extremely important. The mere fact that 248 international treaties and agreements were registered in Geneva during twelve months is significant. Some of the treaties may be of questionable merit, but others, such as the Locarno Pact, are real achievements which no amount of carping can depreciate. Moreover, when war was imminent between Greece and Bulgaria, the Council of the League rapidly adjusted the quarrel and averted war by a few hours. The prestige of the organization was greatly enhanced by its speedy and efficacious move. Further, the Permanent Court of International Justice, which may work separately from the League but which was created by the League, has settled a number of controversies which might otherwise have become bitter. Austria, which is under the guidance of the League, has advanced, and instead of being a helpless bankrupt country in central Europe, a prey of contending forces, the object of rival ambitions, has gone some way toward its financial and industrial rehabilitation. Before the year ended, the League had begun its campaign for disarmament, and during this present month a preliminary meeting to this end will be held in which the United States of America, Germany, and possibly Russia, will participate.

Where does America stand with regard to the League? Is there any change of heart? Is there any likelihood that America will officially throw in its lot with the League? The future must be left to answer those questions. But whether the United States eventually considers it its duty to join the League or not, it cannot be denied that the United States has played, is playing, and will play, a prominent—an increasingly prominent—part in its activities.

One of the founders was Woodrow Wilson. The Senate has just determined that the Nation should make use of the World Court. Nor must it be supposed that American citizens hold aloof. On the contrary, the list of American citizens who are engaged in European activities which, whether formally or not, may be placed under the general head of League activities, is already long. The reparations scheme, for example, is not strictly speaking the work of the League, but an impartial judgment could not fail to recognize the connection between the working of that scheme and the object of the League.

In Hungary, which was definitely saved by the League, Jeremiah Smith Jr. is the commissioner. A member of the World Court is John Bassett Moore. Judge Abram Elkus was the chairman of the commission which examined the dispute concerning the Aland Islands. The Committee on Traffic in Women and Children is helped by Miss Grace Abbott. In the Memel controversy Norman H. Davis was responsible for a settlement. The Library of the League of Nations in Geneva was organized by Miss Florence Wilson. This is by no means an exhaustive list of American activities, for in Geneva, in Paris, in Berlin, and in various European centers, Americans are working wholeheartedly, officially or unofficially, to promote that international co-operation and to achieve that international peace and security which is the special mission of the League. Such related bodies as the International Chamber of Commerce are largely American in their inspiration and direction.

Worthy of more than merely perfunctory approval is the stand taken by the Central High School in Kansas City, Mo., against student drinking. It took form as a result of an editorial published in the *Luminary*, a student paper, and is the more noteworthy because several of the societies of the school are backing the movement, a number of these having already gone on record to this

effect by adopting amendments to their constitutions under which any member seen in a state of intoxication in any public place will be expelled.

The editorial in the *Luminary* presents without doubt a view of student drinking with which thousands of students throughout the length and breadth of the United States will wholeheartedly agree. "Fortunately," it reads in part, "one does not have to mince terms in expressing an opinion of such conduct. It is contemptible; it denotes a lack of breeding; it is a reflection on home training; it reveals an inferior intellect."

An opinion in this connection that shows clearly which way the wind is blowing is expressed by the president of one of the school literary societies, as quoted by the *Kansas City Star*. Drinking by high school pupils must be stopped entirely, is its substance. And he further urges that the time has passed when merely ignoring the issue will achieve any satisfactory results. The article in the *Luminary* puts it in these words:

Since the adoption of the prohibition amendment, the liquor question has been a subject of continued interest. It is one—has given rise to the greatest crop of "smart Alecks" the country has ever known. It is smart, they think, to affect the drinking habit.

The solution does not lie in an appeal to the student drinker to renounce his indecent habit; that might do some good, but it is doubtful. It is for the school at large to provide this solution: Condemn this low and disgusting habit; ostracize the drinker; stamp him as an undesirable.

There is no doubt that the solution of this problem will be found in precisely the direction thus pointed out. It, therefore, rests largely with the law-abiding members of the student bodies of schools and colleges—and these represent the vast majority of those attending such institutions—to take the matter into their own hands. They can wield effectively a weapon which will do more, probably, to put a stop to this student drinking than almost anything else. When such temperance meets with the scorn it deserves, instead of with silence or an almost tacit approval, there will be found fewer who will pay the price of their excesses.

To the politician, especially if politics has been adopted as a profession, it must always seem that it is wise, in times of peace, to prepare for war. In the United States, now as during all the years since the period of reconstruction following the Civil War, the political pot is forever boiling. There are no "off years," despite the fact that there are many so called. Acclaimed paramount issues are forever arising, or returning, to thrust themselves upon the attention of those people who otherwise would deem themselves quite well pleased to allow matters to rest as they are. The "ins" defend their asserted right to remain in, while the "outs" insist that the great need is for that change which is always demanded but which, no matter what party or faction may happen to be at the helm of the ship of state, seems never to materialize in really tangible form.

So it comes about that those who find engrossing occupation in things other than politics are sometimes convinced that the destinies of their country, their own welfare, and the success of their purposeful undertakings, will be tolerably well safeguarded under whichever partisan flag may fly from the dome of the White House. These do not, at the moment, concern themselves overmuch with the announcement that Democratic leaders both in and out of Congress are discussing plans for an aggressive campaign to assure, if possible, the election of a majority of their partisans in both the Senate and House. The announcement is no more startling than would be a similar one to the effect that Republican politicians were preparing plans to perpetuate their own tenure in Congress. There is, of course, in the announced plan, just as in the speculative one, the desire to assure to the party that may be successful in the 1926 elections the prospect of success in the not far remote presidential campaign of 1928.

One need not look far for an explanation of this lack of popular interest in purely partisan programs. Within recent years, and particularly since the campaign of 1912, the people of the United States have gained the gratifying realization that their own and their country's destiny does not rest upon the acclaimed or asserted virtues or wisdom of any political party, as such. Party solidarity, in its formerly accepted sense, is a thing of the past. The unattached voters have decided every recent national and congressional election, and there is abundant promise that every future decision will so be made.

The enfranchisement of women by the United States has, of course, added to the perplexities of the political forecasters. While women voters have shown a disposition to align themselves with one or the other of the organized political parties, they have asserted, generally speaking, a commendable political independence. It would be vain to insist that a realization of the perfect mobility of this vast floating vote has not actuated the adoption by the present Congress of constructive measures which are popularly approved. Partisan lines have been more often ignored within recent months in the consideration of important national legislation than at any previous time.

To the sympathetic onlooker it would seem that confusing and perplexing difficulties will present themselves to those who hope to define paramount partisan issues at such a time as this. The present would seem to be an era of orderly progress, a time when it is the desire of all sincere friends of good government to search for that which will assure a continuance of domestic peace and prosperity. The prejudiced analyst need not, unless he so chooses, accord the credit for this state of affairs to the party in power, or to any individual or set of individuals. It is a reflection, it may be agreed, of the declared purpose of an articulate majority of the men and women of America speaking through the ballot box, and not through any partisan organization. Great issues define themselves. They become paramount, not by declaration or by vociferous enunciation, but

by those processes of clear analysis with which the people of the United States have shown themselves to be familiar.

In the discussion of vocational teaching a point that has commonly been left out has been noticed and examined by Dr. George S. Counts of Yale, in his recent report, published in the *School Review*, on a study of "The Social Status of Occupations." A list of forty-seven occupations was submitted to the consideration of four groups—trade school seniors, high school seniors, agricultural college freshmen, and school teachers—each of which arranged the occupations in practically the same order of social precedence. The result, shocking to the ideal of democracy, is hardly surprising to the average democrat. It is common knowledge that the potential social status incident to banking is different from that incident, for example, to bricklaying; and it has been more than once suggested that the real nub of the domestic service problem is to be found in the social limitation which custom has established for an otherwise desirable occupation.

"If," as Dr. Counts justly says, "all occupations were of equal standing in the community the counselor could be somewhat more arbitrary in advising individuals to enter or avoid certain occupations. He could think chiefly in terms of the abilities of pupils and vigorously encourage each to enter the occupation for which he is best fitted. . . . In our society, in spite of what is said about the dignity of labor, many occupations which are clearly necessary to the promotion of the common good are stamped as unworthy and are thus given an essentially negative standing. . . . We must either follow the policy of pointing out to our pupils the great difference in the social status of occupations or make some definite effort through the schools and other educational agencies so to alter the prevailing social attitudes that every occupation which is necessary to the life of society will be accorded positive social recognition." Something of the sort, it might be added, is already being attempted by the books of etiquette; but, as things now are, a man may have mastered his book of etiquette from "Acceptance of an invitation," to "Young person, introduction of an older," and still find himself anchored by his vocational status. The prevailing social attitudes have deep and far-reaching roots, and it will take a long, hard pull for the colleges and other educational agencies to get them up.

The suggestion, however, is perhaps a straw in the air. A student of economic tendencies not long ago anticipated in print, with much plausibility, a future civilization in which the financial returns of different occupations would be so nearly uniform that there would be practically no monetary distinction between them. If such a condition should come about, the labor of the schools and educational agencies would be easier, and might eventually become unnecessary. With the progeny of all occupationalists going together to the same schools and colleges, and continuing the paternal occupations afterward, if so inclined, without embarrassment or separation, a new order of society would be established. Not that everybody would be "in society," any more than all the graduates of our present institutions are "in society"; but the distinction would form itself, as it does now, on the kind and degree of culture represented by the leading members of its various sets and local manifestations. There would be no need of books of etiquette, for the general education would provide all the etiquette needed; and the wise vocational teacher could advise the son of a banker to go in for bricklaying, or vice versa, without feeling that he was irrevocably separating the boy from his family.

An ovation to heroism, pure and unselfish heroism, of the sort that British and Americans had displayed shoulder to shoulder in the Great War, is the way in which was described the welcome accorded to the storm-battered United States liner, President Roosevelt, as it entered Plymouth Sound carrying the twenty-five members of the crew of the British freighter Antiope, saved by the Americans after a four days' battle in midocean. British conservatism went by the boards, one reads, as the whistles and sirens of hundreds of ships and factories greeted the men whose valor transcended national lines. "This heroic rescue," said the Mayor of Plymouth, in referring to what he termed a deed "that will go down in history as unequalled in the records of the seas," "will make closer the relations between the great maritime nations and all English-speaking people." And so long as the spirit represented by the captain's reply, "We merely did our duty. Any other ship able to cope with such an emergency would have done the same," is active in human consciousness, one need not despair for the future of the world.

Where is there a "town" without an inhabitant under sixty-five years of age? This looks like a catch question, but it isn't, for in Denmark in the Old People's Town of Copenhagen, within a great city exists a little one whose town wall embraces just twenty-three acres, a church, homes and gardens, an assembly hall and even a motion picture theater. Commenting upon this "town," the American-Scandinavian Review recently called attention to the fact that its distinctive feature is that it has nothing whatever to do with poor relief. Its citizens live at the expense of the Copenhagen municipality, and the only conditions for "citizenship" are that those applying shall have attained a sufficient age and shall never have come under the penalty of the law nor been a pauper. Everything necessary to comfort is provided, even to a weekly allowance for pocket money, and no one loses civil rights or vote by living therein. People of all classes are to be found within its walls, as it is felt that every honorable aged citizen has a right to maintenance without obligation or loss of independence.

The project of a flight to the North Pole during the summer is still being worked out. The leader, Lieutenant Sales of the French Navy, proposes to go from Spitzbergen to the North Pole and thence to the United States by way of Alaska. The French Minister of Public Instruction and the Minister of the Marine are interested, and financial support is offered by the city of Paris. Two sea-

men stood in the center of the mantelpiece. She had been a Chinese lady, and a sculptor of an early dynasty had done this little bust of her. Beside her stood a tiny Pekingese extravagantly and minutely carved. It was a tourist's trinket. A fire was burning beneath in the hearth, and two sculptors were sitting before it and bartering notions about art; and also about sculpture.

Said the sculptor, gazing at the Chinese lady: "She has the concealing immobility of the East, the placid self-containment of stone. She has repose. Her eyelids are lowered and she can see nothing. She never has seen anything. But she divines all; a piece of intuitive stone. It is said the sculptor makes stone speak. But that is almost simple. The difficulty is to make stone be silent and yet stand with an inarticulate but pervading meaning. To imply the turbulence of a life in the chiseled finity of stone, to imply indeterminate life, to make a Mona Lisa!"

"I know," said the other sculptor dimly, looking at the Chinese lady with rebuke and admiration. "And," went on the first sculptor, "that dog as a dog is all wrong. There is not a line right in it. But as the embodiment of yelp, wriggle, snap and canine mercury, it is supreme. It is not a dog. It is dog, the prototype." "They are also valuable. I would not let them out of my hands," said the other. They calm me. Their effortless placidity calms me.

"If I had her, her placidity would not calm me; it would inspire me," put in the first speaker.

"She rebukes all effort," said the other one. "The past, like Ozymandias, speaks. Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair! Do you know the life she has had? She lay, it must have been for centuries, in a quarry outside a small town in the south of China. Her back is white with chips and sundry scars which have been softened and polished by hundreds of years of passing sand. Who was the sculptor? It does not matter who he was. She is unvarying, ancient, impersonal. In a disturbance in the town she was thrown through the window of a missionary's house. He kept her. He took her to Japan with him, and to San Francisco; and through days of circling steel to New York, where she became the property of an artist."

The other sculptor lived for the telling of this story about his treasure. He continued, after a histrionic pause: "Now the artist was hard up, and he gave her to a restaurant keeper in lieu of payment for ten meals. The restaurant keeper put her on his desk, and some years later, when I was in New York, I saw her and bought her from him for a song. She weathered the Atlantic with me. She has traveled halfway round the world. She has crossed the equator, and she has felt an Irish rain, and she doesn't move a muscle. Oh, for her effortless restraint!"

"There are hemispheres of travel and of effortless attainment in her," cried the first sculptor with admiration, wishing he had such an inspiring model. "Fancifully, though he hardly realized it," he said, "I wonder if she ever longs to be in the stifling heat of southern China again."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed the other sculptor, almost startled by the fear of her going. And to reassure himself: "Her empty eyes are clear spaces of peace. She never moves. She never betrays. She does not look. Her set traits never alter. She has the countenance of immobility. She does not arrest. She does not command. She does not impel. She remains. She is. There is no mystery in her lineaments. She does not aspire: she is stone, indurate stone. And her lines are heavy and settling. Her form

The Chinese Lady

has that dense and stunted Chinese convexity, as though laden with meditation. Or as though she had borne on her head all the bronze of the unrummured East, all the masonry of idolatry—without herself feeling it, herself inaccessible, unresponsive."

Then a fruitful thought occurred to the sculptor. This other fellow was so attached to the lady that it would be amusing to play a joke on him by taking her away while he was not looking. The sculptor, moreover, longed to have her, if only for a few hours, alone in his studio. So while the other sculptor was getting his hat and coat for him, he slipped lady and dog into his pocket.

After he had gone the other sculptor sat before the fire, and thought, and thought, and hummed a little to himself. He yawned and began to feel unaccountably comfortable, until after the preliminary and surprised nod, he fell fast asleep. He slept only five minutes, but in that brief time he covered a great distance! For he dreamed.

He dreamed he was sitting by the fire and that suddenly the Chinese lady and the dog came to life. The lady grew taller, picked up the dog, which barked and whined, and, jumping from the mantelpiece to the floor and crying a few strange words at him, ran out of the open door. Excited, he gave chase. She ran down the stairs into the garden. She climbed the wall and dropped onto the road.

He followed and was close on her, when she dropped the dog and got on its back, and the dog dashed away like a greyhound. He followed and shouted to unheeding passers-by. His legs were heavy, as though chained. He could scarcely run for the weight of them. She dashed on. The green hills appeared.

The blue mountains jumped up behind them. Over the bogland she went, over the thin borens as fast as light, with him following, till the mountains dropped and the hills fell panting away to the sea. He saw the pair bound up a pier and board a departing schooner. The sea was gray, and enormous, and forbidding; high palisades of Atlantic water. He hesitated, in despair. Should he swim for it?

And then he awoke. Surprised, he waited for the room to swing into place. Then he looked up at the mantelpiece. The Chinese lady and her dog were not there! And the door was open! He was alarmed. He pinched himself. Yes, he was there. For a quarter of an hour he passed the time not knowing whether he was on his head or his heels. He remembered all the stories he had read of Oriental charms and magic. Nonsense, he had always thought. But it was another thing to have it in your own house. He remembered his own words: "She never moves. The set lines of her face never alter. She has the countenance of immobility." Surely she could not have been dead!

In despair he put on his hat and coat and ran round to the sculptor's studio, to divide the weight of the mystery. The sculptor was studying something on a pedestal when the other sculptor burst into the room with a "She's gone. She's gone. Both of them. The dog as well. I saw them. At least, I may have dreamed, but—I don't know, she's gone, and I believe I chased them. There was the sea. Oh, oh, I was afraid of it. Gone back to China. But it isn't possible!"

"Who's gone?" asked the sculptor. "Why, the Chinese lady—and the dog. The door was open. Do you believe in Eastern magic? You know what some of the Orientals are said to do?" "Her placidity calms me," mocked the sculptor. "Her empty eyes are spaces of peace." V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS This year is to be celebrated the centenary of Romanticism, which in spite of the naturalist movement in literature dominated the nineteenth century and is the most powerful influence even in present-day French writing. Doubtless this appreciation would be questioned by certain literary critics—foreign rather than French—who consider the ephemeral fashions. But for anybody who has lived in the stream of French literature it is indisputable that the most formidable force was that which was disengaged by Victor Hugo after the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Hugo reacted against the prevailing classicism. The Romantic tree which he planted was rich with fruit. It is easy now to find that Hugo exaggerated and is indeed occasionally unconsciously comic in his effects: yet when a few weeks ago "Les Misérables" was converted into a film every cinema in which it was shown was crowded to the doors. In the twentieth century the play that has stood far out by itself, pleasing French taste, both the taste of the public and of the élite, is Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," which is revived once again. It is of course in the true romantic vein. The centenary will be celebrated in many forms.

Maurice de Feraudy has become the doyen of the Comédie Française. He has forty-five years of service at the leading French theater. A year ago it was decided that M. Silvain should retire, and his retirement now becoming effective makes of M. de Feraudy the oldest actor at the Comédie. He accepts the honor with resignation and good humor. M. de Feraudy, in spite of his age, was one of the first French actors to work for the cinema, and he has given an admirable lesson to the younger men and women who by their excessive gesticulations have done the French cinema no service. M. de Feraudy, on the other hand, is simple and sober.

It is possible that the principal players of the Comédie Française will visit the United States in a body in the summer. The opportunity will be furnished them by the closing of the theater for a month for necessary repairs. As planned, the auditorium will be considerably enlarged. During this time the players will be free, and while dates have not yet been fixed, nor negotiations concluded, it is felt that the chance should not be neglected of presenting typical French plays as interpreted by the official French players to the American public. Other members of the theater may take a tour of European cities, and altogether a good deal of "missionary" work is contemplated.

Not for the first time, a cry of alarm respecting the destruction of masterpieces of painting is being raised. This time it is Albert Flament, the well-known artist, who on a recent visit to the Louvre found that some of the most famous pictures were deteriorating. The "Embarquement pour Cythère," by Watteau, is no longer blue, but is turning brown. The celebrated "Gioconda," which was brilliantly colored when it was painted by Leonardo da Vinci, has faded to a dark brown. These are only pictures mentioned more or less at haphazard; the examples could be multiplied. The "Femme au Gant," by Carlos Duran, in the Luxembourg, is covered with cracks, while the Renoirs, Monets, Degas and Henners are all decaying. It is urged that the extremes of temperature are the chief cause of the deterioration in museums, while in private houses central heating, dust and smoke are held to be noxious. Thus we are informed that sooner or later the pictures that have been prized for generations will have to be taken on trust—and on the evidence of writers who have seen them at their best.

The project of a flight to the North Pole during the summer is still being worked out. The leader, Lieutenant Sales of the French Navy, proposes to go from Spitzbergen to the North Pole and thence to the United States by way of Alaska. The French Minister of Public Instruction and the Minister of the Marine are interested, and financial support is offered by the city of Paris. Two sea-

planes have been promised by the navy for the expedition. Early next month Lieutenant Sales hopes to leave for the Bay of Finland, where some special planes are being constructed. Assuming that all goes well, the seaplanes will fly from the North Pole to Point Barrow, and will then follow the course of the Mackenzie River as far as Winnipeg. Then they will reach Chicago and finally New York. It is also planned that the machines shall then be shipped to Havre and reassembled for a flight up the Seine to Paris.

Just 100 years ago, so it is said in France, a poor French tailor, Barthémy Thimonnier, invented the first sewing machine. Certainly he did not profit by his discovery. It was a long time before his idea was taken up. Other inventors, Walter Hunt in New York and Elias Howe in London, made more or less successful experiments, and finally the sewing machine was popularized toward the middle of last century by Isaac Merritt Singer. But it was long before 1851 that Thimonnier worked at the construction of a sewing machine—it was in 1826. Very little is known of the French tailor; no portrait of him exists. His machine was not essentially different from the machine that is used today. It was, however, smashed by an angry crowd of tailors, who regarded it as something which would "deprive them of work and of bread."

Fred Pye, one of the best known artists in Paris, recently sold a water color to the Luxembourg Museum. He has spent many months in and around the French capital and in the south of France recording his impressions which have been exhibited both in Paris and in Nice.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"England Makes Good Motors of All Grades"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: As a motor dealer and agent, and as a constant reader of the Monitor, I think you will not mind drawing your attention to some slight inaccuracies in the issue of Dec. 30, just to hand.

The error is in the article by C. W. Barron, "England Makes Good Motors of All Grades," on page 1. Halfway down this column he states: "The Morris sells for £125 . . . and is guaranteed for five years." Never has the Morris reached so low a figure as this, and it is now the cheapest it ever has been, the cheapest two-seater being £162 10s. Nor is it guaranteed five years; it is only guaranteed twelve months at most.

In other respects the article in question conveys an accurate idea of the British motor industry.

REGINALD D. SANDERSON, Director,
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
Sheffield, England.

Assuredly as It Should Be

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In glancing through one of the New York papers recently, my eye was held by the following passage:

"Word came from the North German Lloyd liner, Bremen, near Halifax, that she had taken six men from the foundering British freighter, Lariston, despite the heavy seas. . . . Mariners reported that it has been a long season since Neptune went on such a rampage."

British being rescued by Germans at the risk of their lives! Could there be any higher expression of brotherly love than this? This is as it should be. And yet a few years ago we had the strange spectacle of these very same people deliberately destroying each other on sea and land. Isn't war ridiculous? One would think that grown-up men and women would have more sense than to permit a sudden flash of anger or hatred to overcome their finer, permanent qualities. K. S. V.
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

A School Reform Movement Against Drinking

Worthy of more than merely perfunctory approval is the stand taken by the Central High School in Kansas City, Mo., against student drinking. It took form as a result of an editorial published in the *Luminary*, a student paper, and is the more noteworthy because several of the societies of the school are backing the movement, a number of these having already gone on record to this